"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, not so cold today; tomorrow fair, warmer; variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,944. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SENATE KILLS AMENDMENTS TO RAILROAD BILL

Moves for Government Ownership and Reduced Compensation to Roads Defeated.

PASSAGE TODAY PREDICTED

Will Not Be Materially Amended, Sponsors Say—Vote in the House Early Next Week.

WILLIAMS ADVOCATES SPEED

Says Congress Tweedledees Over War—Sorry Wilson Can't Challenge Critics There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Administration forces won every skirmish today as the Senate began voting on amendments to the Railroad Control bill. They defeated the Government ownership advocates and those attempting to change the basis of compensation provided for in the bill as reported by the Interstate Commerce Committee.

In view of the day's events, Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, in charge of the bill, had no hesitation tonight in predicting its passage tomorrow, practically unamended. Important progress on the bill was made in the House, with prospects of a final vote being reached early next week.

Of the important amendments considered in the Senate today only one was adopted. One other amendment of importance was accepted on behalf of the committee by Senator Smith.

A proposal by Senator Robinson, eliminating from the sum to be paid to the railroads any compensation for improvements, betterments, or extensions made between June 30 and Dec. 31, 1917, was adopted, 44 to 34.

Senator Frelinghuysen's amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall amend, repeal, or impair existing State laws with respect to taxation of railroads was accepted after Senator Frelinghuysen had pointed out that his State, New Jersey, stood to lose a large sum yearly if State taxation were allowed to be swept away. Acceptance of this amendment saves the States about $150,000,000 a year, as estimated.

Reject Compensation Reduction.

Senator Cummins of Iowa fought for an amendment to reduce the compensation to be paid to all railroads earning 5 per cent. or more yearly upon their capital. The amendment, affecting eighty-six railroads and systems, would reduce by $200,000,000 a year the sum to be guaranteed by the Government, Senator Cummins estimated.

The amendment provided that the sums paid to the railroads affected should be large enough to insure payment of the dividends paid during the last three years, but no larger. The Pennsylvania and many other important systems would be affected. The amendment was rejected, 52 to 23—a decisive defeat for those favoring a revision of the sums to be guaranteed.

Senator Townsend was worsted in an effort to have the bill define differently the persons with whom the President might make agreements. He pointed out that the bill, as drawn, provided that the agreements should be made with carriers, systems, and railroads, whereas, he said, it should provide that the agreements be made with the owners of the systems. The amendment was rejected after Senator Cummins had pointed out that it would make possible the payment of a return to both a parent road and a subsidiary for the same service.

Senator Johnson of South Dakota then offered his amendment reinserting in the bill the provision that Government control should continue until specifically terminated by Congress. To that Senator Cummins offered as an amendment his plan for continuation of Federal control after the war under a Government railway directorate.

Senator Cummins urged his amendment on the ground that one-man control of the roads should not be tolerated an hour after the war, and that for the remainder of the period of Federal control, no matter how long or brief, a commission should administer the properties.

Government ownership advocates were behind the Cummins plan, because it provided a continuing, definite governmental railroad policy. But when the vote came they did not even demand a roll call and were outvoted viva voce. Senator Cummins will offer his amendment again.

Senator Johnson's amendment was lost, 61 to 10.

Wilson and Lloyd George.

Before the voting began the Senate was enlivened by a speech from Senator Williams of Mississippi, who urged that Congress pass important bills and go home to stay as long as possible. Referring to Lloyd George's recent victorious emergence from a British Cabinet crisis, Senator Williams said:

"The two great figures of the war are Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson. Lloyd George can face his critics in Parliament and challenge them by saying that, if they don't like his conduct or policy, they can put him out. Would to God Woodrow Wilson could come to Congress and say to those who have been wasp-stinging, 'Here I am, and, if you don't like my acts, I challenge you to take the issue to the polls.'

"We are facing the greatest battle in our history, and yet we stay here tweedledeeing and tweedledumming

Continued on Page Three.

Full Texts of Secret Treaties, *as revealed at Petrograd.* The sensational "secret diplomacy" disclosures made when the Bolsheviki opened the Russian archives reprinted in pamphlet by N. Y. Evening Post. 10 cents. 20 Vesey Street.—Advt.

Spain Has Sent Three Notes of Protest to Germany

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Three notes to the German Government relative to the sinking of Spanish ships by submarines and the invasion of Spanish territorial waters by U-boats will be published, the Spanish Government has decided.

The first takes up the case of the Duca di Genova, and demands that Spanish territorial waters be respected.

The second, concerning the Giralda, demands German recognition of Spain's right to regulate her coastwise traffic without reserve.

The third, concerning the Ceferino, asks an explanation or the information thus far received officially in Berlin. The note relative to the Ceferino has not yet been sent by the Spanish Government, which is hourly expecting additional information.

PERSHING TO GET SPANISH SUPPLIES

Agreement Signed at Madrid Covers Exchange for American Products.

RELIEVES SHIP PRESSURE

Mules, Blankets, and Other Needs to be Provided for Expeditionary Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An economic agreement with Spain, under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets, and other materials in that country in return for cotton, oil, and other commodities from the United States, was signed today in Madrid. The State Department was so advised tonight by Ambassador Willard.

The terms of the agreement could not be learned tonight, and it was not known whether they had any bearing on the rate of exchange between the two countries, which the United States has desired to adjust on account of the recent depreciation of the American dollar in Spain, where it is now worth only about seventy-five cents.

Success of the negotiations for exchange of commodities was welcome news to officials here, as the ability of General Pershing to buy supplies in Spain will save ship tonnage and enable the General to build up his reserve stores much more rapidly than otherwise would have been possible.

The negotiations had been in progress for more than a month. They followed the refusal of Spain to supply a large number of mules, 200,000 blankets, and other materials ordered by General Pershing last month. The official reason given for the failure to fill the order was said to have been that the Spanish railroad system had broken down and it was impossible to handle goods destined for France.

Negotiations at Madrid apparently were going on when it became known that Spanish steamers were being held up in American ports for lack of fuel. Through their control of bunker coal, the United States and the allies were in a position to stop not only the shipment of goods to Spain from the allied countries, but from neutrals as well. Spain is dependent upon this country for large supplies of foodstuffs as well as other materials.

Majors Belmont and Brown, U. S. A., are understood to have conducted the major part of the negotiations for the United States, while Spain's representatives were Señor Urquijo, a banker; Señor Garnica, Under Secretary of Finances, and Señor Pina, former Spanish Ambassador to Washington.

SPAIN REJECTING TEUTONISM.

Shaking Off Influences Once Powerful at Madrid.

Simultaneously with the news that the new trade compact between Spain and the United States has been concluded by which the former is to assist in provisioning the American forces in France in exchange for manufactured articles, comes the announcement that another note, believed in certain quarters to savor of an ultimatum, has been dispatched from Madrid to Berlin protesting against Germany's recent submarine activities against Spanish ships and even in Spanish waters.

Moreover, the campaign which El Sol has been carrying on against the German Embassy in Madrid has come to a head. This paper is said to have proved that Dr. von Stohrer, Second Secretary of the Embassy, has been bribing anarchist agitators in Barcelona. According to the Matin of Paris Captain von Krohn, the German Naval Attaché, has been sent home. Von Krohn, among other unneutral activities, was implicated in the case of the German submarine U-293, which, having been officially interned at Cadiz on Sept. 9, made her escape on Oct. 7 from the port.

Since the beginning of the year Spain, according to authoritative opinion, has been gradually freeing herself from the meshes of German propaganda which, spread by the subsidized military juntas, certain religious associations, and newspapers, had been regarded as gospel by a large body of Spaniards since the Autumn of 1914.

Last December Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, said to a visiting French journalist: "Only I and the rabble are friends of the Entente; everybody else seems to favor the Central Powers."

Several things have happened since then which the latest advices from Madrid show have opened the eyes of "everybody else" in such a way as to put a stop, at least for a while, to the German propaganda work in the peninsula—at any rate the official phase of it, which, since the war began, has been unblushingly conducted from the German Embassy at 4 Paseo de la Castellana, within a short walk of the royal palace.

Angered by German Affronts.

On Jan. 4, outside the "barred" zone, the British hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk on her way home

Continued on Page Two.

"A GOOD WAY to honor the Father of Your Country—" See top of Page 4.—Advt.

SIXTY-DAY CRISIS IN FOOD FACES US, ASSERTS HOOVER

Rail Congestion Has Brought a Serious Situation for America and Her Allies.

SHIPMENTS ABROAD BEHIND

Cereals and Live Stock Are Tied Up and Serious Losses Are Threatened, He States.

AT ODDS WITH McADOO

Some Relief Measures Refused, It Is Said—Wilson Likely to Take Drastic Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Asserting that the next sixty days would be the most critical period in the food history of the nation and the countries allied with it in the war, Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, stated that it was absolutely essential to load at least 8,000,000 bushels of grain each day during that period if the crisis was to be met.

Entire blame for this condition is put on railroad congestion, which, Mr. Hoover says, has put the Food Administration far behind in its program for feeding the Allies. The only solution he sees is a greatly increased rail movement of foodstuffs even to the exclusion of other commerce.

Cereal exports to the Allies, Mr. Hoover's statement says, will be 45,000,000 bushels short by the end of February and meat shipments also are far short of the amounts promised.

This inability to move the crops has created a price margin between producer and consumer wider than ever before. Much of the corn crop is about to spoil because it is not moving to terminals for drying. The percentage of soft corn of last year's crop, all of which must be dried if it is to be saved, is the largest ever known.

The cost of grains for feeding livestock has so increased by reason of transportation difficulties that feeders are confronted with the prospect of serious losses. Dairying interests, too, he says, are hard hit.

Potatoes, the Food Administrator adds, are spoiling in the producers' hands, while consumers have been supplied only from Summer garden crops and stores carried over.

Wants Other Traffic Subordinated.

Mr. Hoover's statement is, in its effect at least, a summons to the Railroad Administration to increase its effort for the movement of vital supplies for consumption at home and shipment abroad.

That the Food Administration has not been satisfied with the response made to requests for additional transportation facilities has been no secret. The Railroad Administration, however, does not share the view that it is backward in doing its part or solely to blame for any shortage that may exist.

It has been stated that Mr. Hoover asked that days be set aside on which practically all traffic, except in foodstuffs and fuel, be suspended upon some lines until the needs of the United States and its allies were supplied. One report said that such a request was refused by Mr. McAdoo, the Director General of Railroads.

The statement by Mr. Hoover came as the culmination of reports of differences of opinion between the departments upon which rests most of the responsibility for handling the food problem. Hope was expressed tonight that the publicity given to conditions would result in closer co-operation in the future.

The Railroad Administration, while admitting that the heavy demands and the unusual weather conditions of January had resulted in a food shortage in some directions, is said to take a more optimistic view of the situation than does Mr. Hoover. Plans to stop passenger traffic or embargo other industries to give right of way to food were looked upon today as neither practical nor necessary.

It is not impossible, however, that Mr. Hoover may cause more drastic action by the Railroad Administration if it is supplied with detailed information as to the points where grain can be loaded and the number of cars which can be used. It was made known today that there was every inclination on the part of the Railroad Administration to meet specific demands.

The differences of opinion revealed by Mr. Hoover's statement and the views expressed by experts of the Railroad Administration are taken as a wholesome sign of an adjustment of conditions. The hope is expressed also that the situation reported by Mr. Hoover will result in a better co-operation by the producers in getting their grains ready for transportation, and that demands for increased wheat prices will be stilled at least until the present crisis is met.

President Likely to Act.

It is generally believed that President Wilson will have something to say on the situation within a day or two that will clarify the atmosphere and get all the machinery essential to a successful solution working smoothly.

Debate has been in progress for ten days or more, with the Food Administration and the Railroad Administration apparently at odds as to the necessities of the situation. The Railroad Administration, it is understood, after giving preference to grain movements in box cars, has rested on the assurance that it would provide transportation for all

Continued on Page Four.

Prussian Suffrage Reform Beaten in Diet Committee

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21. — The Franchise Committee of the lower house of the Prussian Diet has accepted by a vote of 20 to 15 the Conservatives' substitute proposal for a system of plural voting and representation based on professions and guilds, according to a Berlin telegram today.

Consequently the Government's proposal, which provided for equal suffrage, was declared "disposed of."

TAMMANY WOMEN ON PAR WITH MEN

Wigwam Decides New Voters Shall Have Equal and Complete Representation.

WOMEN REGISTER TODAY

New York Suffragists Get First Equal Opportunity in Four Congress Districts.

Tammany Hall has decided to give to women complete representation within its organization. Following the next primary election the New York County Democratic Committee will have an equal number of men and women members. In the meantime, however, an Auxiliary County Committee is to be appointed to consist of as many women in each election district as there are now members of the County Committee in that district.

Without waiting for the primary election next Fall, it has been arranged to have women represented on the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, it being an unofficial body. All that is needed to put the plan into effect is for the County Committee to amend the present rules. A meeting of the committee is to be called as soon as possible to bring this about.

The plan was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee. At a meeting of the committee on Feb. 14 a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to report back "A comprehensive and detailed plan for the organization of women voters in the county." This committee consisted of Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen and now Acting Mayor, as Chairman, and John F. Curry and Edward F. Boyle. The committee submitted its plan to the Executive Committee yesterday and it was immediately adopted without opposition. These are the recommendations adopted:

Woman District Captains.

First—That there be selected a woman Captain for each election district.

Second—That there be selected an Auxiliary County Committee to consist of an equal number of women in each election district as there are now members of the County Committee. It is proposed that the Auxiliary Committee idea be intended only for the present, and we recommend that representation in such committee be increased so as to provide for a fair proportion of women on the principle of equal opportunity to both sexes. The present ratio is one to fifteen, based upon the Democratic vote for Governor in each election district at the last Gubernatorial election. It is the opinion of your committee that a ratio of one to ten for the coming primary election will suffice to provide all the increase necessary until the year 1919, following the next election for Governor, when the augmented vote by reason of women participating for the first time will probably enable us to restore the old ratio without decreasing the representation. This can be taken care of in the party call at the proper time. Meanwhile we will have as a basis of our organization the Auxiliary Committee above referred to.

It has been suggested that as vacancies arise in the County Committee in the various election districts the same be filled by appointing women thereto. This is a matter of district administration purely, but it may be worth while to point out that such practice might mislead and be accepted in some quarters as the measure of representation intended to be accorded women voters generally. In view of the comparatively small number of vacancies likely to occur between now and the time of the party call in August, such sporadic appointments of women to district committees would likely do more harm than good. The District County Committee will be dealing with local matters only for some time to come, and it would seem membership in the Auxiliary District Committee will serve every necessary purpose for the present. Perhaps it would be as well, therefore, to let vacancies in the County Committee remain unfilled temporarily.

Third.—We recommend that there be one woman member of the Executive Committee from each political unit now represented therein, with equal voting power now accorded to the male member. In order that immediate effect may be given this determination a proposed amendment to the rules of the County Committee is herewith submitted, and we suggest that if this meets with your approval, a meeting of the County Committee be called as soon as possible to act upon the proposed amendment to the rules.

Recommends Old Parties.

Mrs. Clara A. Rodger, President and borough leader of the Woman's Suffrage Party in Queens, told the women of the Astoria section yesterday that they should immediately join one of the dominant political parties. Speaking at a meeting in the Powhatan Democratic Club house, Long Island City, Mrs. Rodger said:

"It has become apparent that the men who are managers of the political organizations are aware of our importance as political factors. We are to have a very important influence in the selection of candidates for office in the future and we should be in position to exercise that influence. We can do so

Continued on Page Five.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful sulphur waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

GERMANS SWEEP TOWARD PETROGRAD; TAKE 9,000 RUSSIANS AND 1,353 GUNS; PEACE DEMAND AGITATES AUSTRIA

REICHSRATH IN TURMOIL

Emperor Charles Threatens to Establish Absolute Government.

SOCIALISTS UPHOLD WILSON

Call Mass Meetings to Demand Opening of Negotiations with Washington.

POLES AND SLAVS ENRAGED

Great Demonstration at Lemberg Protests Against the Cession of Cholm.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The latest German papers report the serious nature of the protests made in Austria against the policy of the Central Empires as indicated by the peace treaty with Ukraine and the renewed military action against Northern Russia.

That chamber, so accustomed to violent scenes, the Austrian Lower House, witnessed, according to the correspondents of German papers, very stormy proceedings when Premier von Seydler spoke regarding the situation in the East. The Slav members showed their resentment at the very beginning of the sitting when the President read a message of thanks from Kaiser Charles. Amid considerable noise, they withdrew from the chamber in a body.

Von Seydler was greeted with uproar. His words could only be heard by those near him. Czechs and Slavs howled down every sentence and one broad-shouldered German Deputy had hard work to prevent a number of them from storming the tribune.

Cries of "Lies," "Treason," "Tell that to Berlin," &c., were constant. When a Czech Deputy shouted "German troops are invading Russia. We protest against that," a tumultuous scene followed between the Czechs and Germans.

One small part of von Seydler's speech is significant. "There," said the Premier, referring to Russia and not noting how his words fitted the state affairs in the House, "chaos rules and each fights against each. If provision of foodstuffs fails then the whole Ukrainian treaty really falls to the ground. There will only remain the one advantage of having ended the war with Ukraine and with the Petrograd Government."

That shows to what extent the Central Empires are counting on Ukrainian supplies, for only by such can the Austro-Hungarian Government carry out its promises of more food, promises which were among the means by which the recent strikes in Austria and Hungary were ended.

The Vossische Zeitung's Lemberg correspondent gives a description of the national protest which took place there against the handing over of the Cholm region to Ukrania. All parties, from the extreme conservatives to the extreme Socialists, took part in it. Vast crowds went early in the morning to the churches, all officials left their work, schools were closed, shops, factories, theatres, post, and telegraph offices were all shut.

The municipality and all kinds of corporations and societies were represented in processions of protest. Peasants flocked in on foot from the surrounding districts, for the railways were not being operated.

After religious services enormous public demonstrations were held, at which speeches of angry protest were made. There were no disorders, the tremendous demonstration being carried out with the utmost solemnity and in perfect order.

Socialists Call Peace Meetings.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The Austrian Socialists have convoked mass meetings to support their demand that direct peace negotiations shall be opened with the United States.

The Socialist Party has submitted an interpellation to Premier von Seydler urging him to accept President Wilson's statement regarding the principles upon which a general peace can be discussed. The Socialists demand that the Premier take steps immediately to open negotiations between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

The Austrian Emperor has warned the leaders of the different parliamentary parties that he will prorogue the Reichsrath and govern the country by absolute methods if a majority is not secured for the provisional budget.

The Poles are extremely dissatisfied with the Austrian Government and demand that the Ukrainian frontier shall be fixed at the River Bug, and that Count Csernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, shall be dismissed.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them.—Advt.

Party Turns On Trotzky and He May Resign; Switched From War to Peace With Deciding Vote

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20.—The Council of Commissaries voted before sending the capitulatory telegram to Berlin, and decided in favor of peace by a majority of one. Trotzky, who had been in favor of fighting to the last, went unexpectedly to the other side, and thus decided the result.

Last night's closed meeting of the party turned into a meeting of indignation against the Foreign Minister. Trotzky probably will resign. Lettish riflemen at the Smolny Institute are holding a meeting of protest against peace. There will be a further closed meeting of the Government parties tonight.

Both parties, Bolsheviki and the Left Socialist Revolutionaries, are divided on the main question.

AMERICAN FRONT UNDER HOT FIRE

Artillery Exchanges Go On Night and Day—Our Gunnery Effective.

FOE'S PLANES STILL ACTIVE

One Aviator Swoops Down and Empties Machine Gun Into Group of Americans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 21, (Associated Press.)—The artillery duel continues night and day. The enemy is firing an ever greater number of shells, but only insignificant damage has been done to the American lines.

American shells, on the other hand, appear to be hitting important enemy positions with regularity, except when a ground haze obscures observation.

Activity in the air has not diminished, and numbers of German machines continue to cross the American lines. Today a German machine flew so low that it emptied its machine gun into a group of American soldiers gathered around a camp kitchen. The enemy airmen in the airplane were clearly seen. No casualties were reported today.

A large number of German guns are now opposite the American sector. Among them are some 88s, probably from the Russian front.

RUSHING PLANES FOR PERSHING

Baker Won't Reveal Details of Program, but Says Work Is Going Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—"We are in close touch with the situation, and it is only fair to assume that the American aviation program is being pressed forward as rapidly as possible."

Secretary of War Baker made this statement late this afternoon when his attention was called to a censored news dispatch from a correspondent with the American Army in France saying that German planes were able to fly at will over the American sector on the Lorraine front in France, and that American army officers attached to the expedition generally concede air supremacy to the enemy and wonder when more American machines will be sent over.

Secretary Baker refused to deny or confirm the statements contained in the story, which attracted wide attention in Washington and, although pressed for a statement, said that it was impossible for him to comment on a matter involving such important military information as our aviation program. The Secretary only last night authorized the statement that the first of the American-built airplanes were actually on their way to the fighting front in France, and that delivery on a quantity basis of airplanes and motors has begun, but while the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks the Secretary is not desirous that there be any exaggeration of what has been accomplished.

The importance of disposing of the disparity between the American and German air forces along the Lorraine sector has received serious consideration. General Pershing, who is in close touch with the situation, has kept the War Department fully informed, and on the basis of information received from him in cipher messages to the War Department every effort is being made to gear up the program as rapidly as possible.

Those familiar with the secrets of the American air program assert that substantial progress is being made. The statement is made by one official that the aircraft production program in this country is already ahead of what General Pershing originally demanded, although it was admitted that this program is behind what the Government here planned over and above the original Pershing recommendations.

General Pershing already has the services of a considerable contingent of experienced airmen. All the aces and other leading American members of what was known as the Lafayette Escadrille, composed of American fliers who until recently served under the French Army, have been commissioned

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. Today & Tom'w. Biggest Success in N.Y.—Advt.

BRITISH OCCUPY MORE OF FRONT

Transfer of Lines from the French South of St. Quentin Is Safely Completed.

POSSIBLY TO OISE RIVER

Here Begins the Aisne Front, Where Petain's Men Have Won Many Victories.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 21.—It was revealed a few weeks ago that the British troops had taken over from the French a part of the line roundabout St. Quentin in order to liberate some of the troops of the French allies for operations elsewhere.

Since then the British have been gradually extending the length of their front on the right. This will render considerable service to the French by economizing their man power at a critical time.

It is a remarkable evidence of the British strength that after the tremendous fighting of last year and the departure of some divisions to Italy they should be able to lengthen their lines to this extent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 21—(Associated Press.)—Another illustration of the co-ordination between the allied armies on the western front has been given in the successful transfer of a considerable stretch of the front below St. Quentin from French to British hands.

From the beginning of this delicate operation no hitch occurred. Thousands of French troops and scores of great batteries moved quietly and methodically out of the line day after day to make room for similar British units. It was done as easily as if the vast program had been rehearsed.

Great credit is due the French for the excellent condition in which they left the defenses in this important region. Confusion, and perhaps disaster, might have resulted had the defensive system been inferior, but it is such as to draw the highest praise from the British command.

When the correspondent visited this sector a few days ago he found the British established in their new home. The section is one of the most interesting on the British line. It is a country of wooded hills, pleasant valleys, and quaint towns. Many are now in ruins, but still retain picturesque features which made them favorite stopping places for tourists in days before the war.

St. Quentin, formerly dominated by both French and British artillery, is a fascinating spectacle, partly because of its magnificent ruins, and partly because of the large force of German troops that finds quarters there. Long-continued gunfire has reduced the principal buildings to ruins, but the grandeur of the place has not departed.

The white walls of the cathedral still rear high above the town, but they are badly shattered and the roofs have long since been blown away. The Town Hall, the Palace of Justice, and other buildings are in a similar condition.

Occasionally one sees a dark figure in some window of one of the many towers in St. Quentin. Otherwise there is no sign of life, although it is known that thousands of men are hidden there.

In all probability the shift of British troops southward into positions formerly held by their French allies brings Haig's army to the bank of the River Oise in front of La Fère, if not further down. This minimum extension of the British front would be about twenty miles.

From the Oise southeastward lies the fighting area generally styled the Aisne front, the scene of heavy fighting in the last year and of recent French triumph. This front, it would seem likely, would not be given up by the French at this critical time.

CONCERNED OVER FRANCIS.

Finns Hear He Promised Food from America to Red Guard.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21.—Concern over a report that Ambassador David R. Francis, at Petrograd, had promised the Finnish Red Guard provisions from America was expressed today by M. Gripenberg, Finnish Minister here, who visited Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden.

M. Gripenberg requested Mr. Morris to inquire whether Mr. Francis was correctly quoted and whether he had expressed America's attitude toward the Finnish situation.

REVAL SEIZED BY FLEET

Naval Base Falls After Being Flanked by Occupation of Leal.

MINSK AND ROVNO TAKEN

Enemy Operating in Many Columns with Impunity on Vast Front.

NO MOVE BY RUSSIANS YET

Bolshevist Leaders Talk of Defending Capital and Presenting United Front to Foe.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Forty-five German warships were approaching the Russian naval base at Reval on Wednesday, according to a message received by The Express from its Petrograd correspondent. Troops have been landed at Reval.

When the Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference refused to agree to the conditions laid down by the German delegates, General Hoffman, head of the German delegation, is reported to have said: "Within a week after the ending of the armistice we will occupy Reval."

The German army resumed operations on the Russian front four days ago.

German Report of Operations.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (via London.)—The German troops have entered Minsk in their advance eastward in Russia, according to the report from headquarters this evening.

An earlier statement issued by the War Office says that the town of Rovno has been occupied. Troops of the left, or northern wing, have passed through Wenden, fifty-five miles northeast of Riga, and are now before Wolmar, seventy miles northeast of Riga. Regiments from Moon Island crossed Moon Sound and marched into Esthonia, occupying Leal. Other forces, advancing along the shore of the Gulf of Riga, reached Pernigal and Lemzal.

The capture is also announced of more than 9,000 prisoners, including an army and several divisional commanders, and of 1,353 guns, and of enormous quantities of booty.

The day statement reads:

Eastern War Theatre, Army Group of General von Eichhorn—Our regiments from Moon Island, having crossed the frozen sound, marched into Esthonia and occupied Leal. In the march along the Gulf of Riga, through Pernigal and Lemzal, there was fighting for a short time in which 500 prisoners and 20 guns were taken. Our troops marched through Wenden and are now before Wolmar. Between Dvinsk and Pinsk we are pressing eastward.

Army Group of General von Linsingen—The movement continues along the whole front. Important railway and road junctions have been occupied. Rovno has been cleared of the enemy.

It is impossible yet to give an approximate estimate of the booty. Up to now the following has been announced:

Prisoners: the General in command of an army, several divisional commanders, 425 officers and 8,700 men. Booty: 1,353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars; trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with food; airplanes, and an incalculable amount of other war material.

Germans Moving on Capital.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—German troops, having occupied Dvinsk, are advancing toward Pskoff, 180 miles south-southwest of Petrograd, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. They also have occupied Hapsal, Esthonia, and their cavalry is pushing toward Mohilev, the former Russian General Headquarters. The Novaia Viedomsty, the dispatch adds, says the Germans have occupied Molodechno, an important railway junction northwest of Minsk. According to the Pravda, the Austrians have begun an advance on the Ukrainian front.

An intercepted German wireless message, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, quotes Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Austro-German commander on the eastern front, as saying to his troops:

"Russia is sick and is trying to contaminate all the countries in the world with a moral infection. We must fight against the disorder inoculated by Trotzky and defend outraged liberty. Germany is fortunate in being the incarnation of the sentiments of other order-loving peoples."

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday afternoon, says that the latest developments there have made impossible measures of assistance which the Allies were preparing to give Russia in her fight against the enemy.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20.—German airmen are reported to have raided Regitan on Monday. Many bombs were dropped and several persons were killed. The raiders disappeared toward Dvinsk.

Just two hours after the armistice ended German troops entered Dvinsk.

It was 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 18 that German patrols unexpectedly appeared around the city and seized the railway stations and other central points. Only small skirmishes with fleeing soldiers took place. The Red Guards offered no resistance, while the artillery and infantry were demobilising and wholly unprepared to fight.

Attempts to evacuate the city were unsuccessful. Much heavy artillery and large quantities of ammunition fell into the hands of the Germans. The civil population had no opportunity to escape. The Commissaries of the local Workmen's and Soldiers' Council tried to escape disguised as soldiers, but they were seized by the Germans.

Bolshevist leaders declare that if the advance continues they will defend Petrograd with the Red Guard and harass the Germans by guerrilla warfare. No plans have been made for evacuation of this city. The Bolsheviki say this is a new war, not the old war, and that they will present a united front. They believe the proletariat of Russia will be able to continue the struggle. Newspaper opinion as to the German plans is divided. Some of the papers believe Petrograd will be attacked, but others regard this as improbable.

Envoy with Signed Peace Acceptance.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates decided that only one member of the delegation which represented Russia at the Brest-Litovsk conferences should go to Dvinsk to deliver to the Germans an official copy of the announcement that Germany's terms had been accepted. No announcement has been made as to the selection of an envoy or the time of his departure.

The decision of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to accept the German terms was reached by a majority of only one vote, after a heated debate lasting throughout Monday night. Great secrecy was observed in regard to the meeting, which was adjourned several times to permit the Bolsheviki and the Social Revolutionists to hold party caucuses. There were divisions in both parties on the subject.

Premier Lenine, Foreign Minister Trotsky, Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief, and many others leaders addressed the Council. Military men explained the impossibility of offering effective resistance, but no decision was reached until messages had been received showing that the Germans had captured Dvinsk with ease and were advancing all along the front.

This news reached the Council early Tuesday morning and influenced the delegates to decide for peace. Before the capture of Dvinsk, Premier Lenine said he was opposed to peace, but finally urged that peace must be obtained at any price in order to insure the reconstruction of Russia. He said the Germans were advancing on a solid front from the north to the south.

The announcement of Russia's decision to accept the German terms was sent by wireless at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning. At first the German wireless station showed a disposition to refuse to take the message, but finally, four hours later, acknowledged it. Bolshevist leaders held repeated conferences throughout Tuesday, and late in the afternoon received the German reply, refusing to accept the wireless message as official and requesting that a delegation be sent to Dvinsk to confer with regard to peace.

The Russian press is divided as to the wisdom of the council's action. The Pravda says the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have again shown willingness to make peace and carry out their pledges, and that whether Germany accepts the offer or does not, the Bolsheviki have won a moral victory. The Nova Jizn says the Bolsheviki have brought the army to an ignominious end and have proved themselves to be adventurers who are willing to keep themselves in power at any price.

Peace Missive Reaches Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—A Berlin dispatch states that the Russian written confirmation of the acceptance of peace terms has passed the German lines. This disposes of rumors of the fall of the Lenine-Trotzky Government.

The belief that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, may have something in reserve and that his surrender is insincere appears to dominate the Austro-German press.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt says: "After Trotzky's procedure heretofore it will be wise to treat his wireless message with the greatest caution. Never did a statesman so ignominiously expose himself, but just for that reason it would be a mistake to give way to premature optimism."

The Berlin Boersen Zeitung says: "In view of past experiences with the Bolshevist Government it is natural to assume that the new pence/preparedness is nothing else than the old hostility to peace, namely, a device for the purpose of undisturbed dissemination of general anarchy."

The Tageszeitung says: "The Russian offer proves the manner in which the Bolsheviki yield only to direct compulsion. As soon as this compulsion ceased they would advance new subterfuges."

GERMANS OVERRUN SIBERIA.

Busily Selling Goods and Getting Concessions There.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Feb. 16, (Delayed.)—German goods already have reappeared far east of Irkutsk, according to information received here. German merchants are active in Harbin, and the Bolsheviki are arming released German prisoners to guard the Siberian railway and facilitate the movement of traffic.

A British mining engineer named Piper, who has arrived here from Krasnoyarsky, says that the Bolsheviki have seized the gold mines there, and that Austro-German prisoners are working them. The Austro-Germans have plenty of money and are purchasing permits allowing them to circulte freely in Siberia. The Germans are taking charge of electric power staticns, railways and depots. Quantities of raw materials are being shipped to Germany from the district. Most of the Germans are said to speak Russian.

Piper declares that unless the Allies take immediate steps to send supplies and raw materials into Siberia the intellectual and peasant classes will throw themselves into the hands of the Germans. Goods are being sold at pre-war prices by the Germans, who are also securing contracts and concessions as well as carrying on propaganda work.

REICHSTAG ASSAILS POLES.

Members Rejoice That "Good German Sword" Is Again at Work.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—"Before reopening peace negotiations with Trotzky," said Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal leader, in the Reichstag yesterday, "we must demand complete evacuation by the Bolsheviki of Finland, Lithonia, Esthonia, and Ukraine, the release of German Esthonians and Letts, and recognition of the peace treaty concluded by Ukraine. Until the Bolsheviki prove by their deeds that they are in earnest our military measures should be restricted in no manner. Baltic Germany is being slaughtered just because it is German. We would not be an honorable nation if we looked on calmly."

Dr. Stresemann's speech, made in the course of the debate on the Ukrainian treaty, was applauded loudly. He denounced the Poles, saying they had done nothing to win the sympathies of the Germans who "have bled for the independence of Poland."

Count von Westarp, the Conservative leader, approved the treaty with Ukraine, saying: "It finally breaks the Anglo-American blockade and ends the peril of Turkey from the Russian dream of conquest of Constantinople." He declared that concessions such as those made to Ukraine regarding indemnification for maintenance of war prisoners must not be made to Great Russia or Rumania.

"The good German sword is again at work," he continued. "We welcome the quick decision in this respect and have confidence that the army command will fulfill its task."

Poland, said Count von Westarp, neglected to win its independence in open and honorable union with the Central Powers. As Poland could not be trusted to live in friendship with Germany, the eastern frontiers must be shaped in accordance with the requirements for military security.

Georg Ledebour, Independent Socialist, said that the treaty with Ukraine was not acceptable to his party because "in certain important particulars it is in contradiction of the right of peoples to self-determination." He declared that the Poles were being driven, through the treaty, into lasting enmity to Germany.

Dr. Eduard David, Socialist leader, said the decision of the Bolsheviki to accept the German peace terms permitted renewed hope that peace with all Russia might be obtained and that military operations in the east would cease.

After the debate was closed the treaty was refered to the Reichstag Main Committee.

INSIST TEUTONS ARE UNITED.

German and Austrian Papers Deny There Is Lack of Harmony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 21.—The fact that the press feels the necessity of repeatedly assuring us that complete agreement exists between Germany and the Dual Monarchy leads people to believe that there is a certain lack of harmony. The Pester Lloyd and the Az Est publish a statement from a diplomatic source pointing out that, in spite of differences in the manner of proceeding toward Russia, Austria's attitude was taken in complete accord with her ally; that there are no serious differences, and that Austria is as much at war with Russia as Germany is.

The pro-nationalist Catholic Koelnische Volkszeitung publishes an article with a Vienna date line saying that a feeling exists in Germany and the Dual Monarchy that the policy and simultaneous utterances of Count Czernin and Count von Hertling do not harmonize, and that President Wilson's reply has only served to increase the feeling.

The paper explains that the difference is mainly of comprehension of the Washington message, according to its viewpoint. It says President Wilson neither accepted nor refused the proposal, and holds that certain concessions in his speech have made an impression in Austria, but that Count Czernin's answer, which was promised immediately on the latter's return from Brest, ought not to be difficult. It urges strongly that public opinion in Austria be informed at once that this answer can only be in the negative.

President Wilson must learn, it says, that the idea of separating Germany from her ally is a gross political error, especially if he wishes to act as the world peace mediator. The German-Austrian alliance will keep the world peace for years, it predicts, and goes on to explain how these countries need each other economically and politically.

When all the circumstances of the alliance are considered, it concludes, the continued spinning of the thread of exchange of ideas between Vienna and Washington must be a mere form, and Wilson's referendum policy will be a one-man affair as far as Count Czernin is concerned, for "Berlin and Vienna pursue the same policy."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Allied Embassies in Petrograd, according to a dispatch from the Russian Capital to The Morning Post, dated Monday, have been besieged by anxious inquirers who have been assured that as far as is known at present the embassies will quit the city if the Germans come, but not otherwise. The Allies, it is added, have no intention of abandoning their once greatest ally.

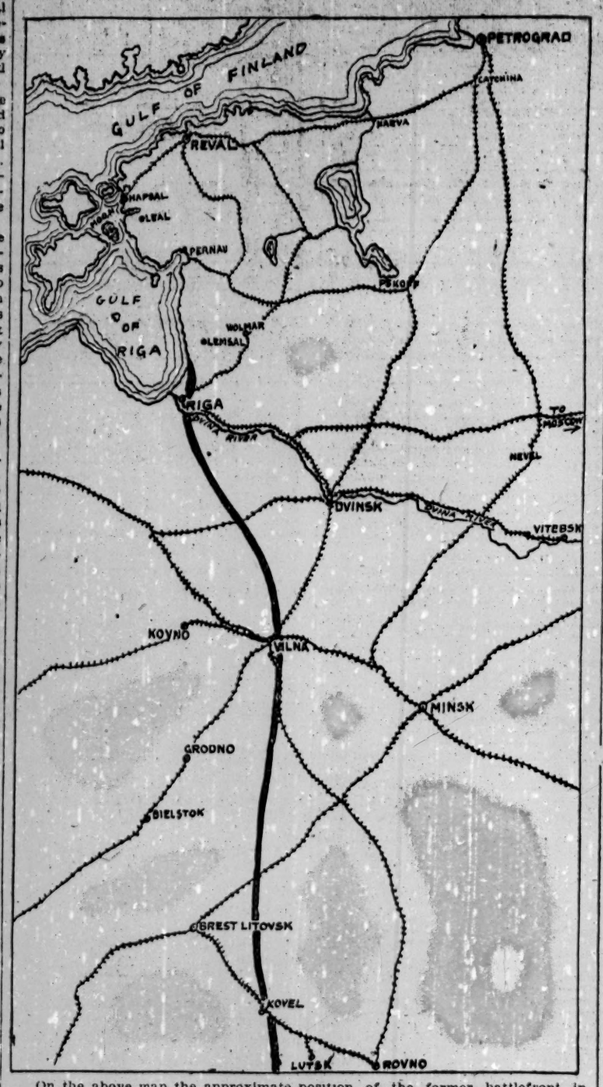
BATTLE ON NEAR ROSTOV.

Cossack Garrison Still Fighting to Save Rostov from Bolsheviki.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20.—The latest dispatches from the Don region report that fighting is still in progress. The Cossack garrison of Rostov and the besieging force of Bolsheviki are engaged in battle two miles from the town. Admiral Berens, Chief of the Naval General Staff, has been appointed commander of the Baltic Fleet.

General Yancushkevitch, former Chief of the General Staff, was shot on his way to prison by a member of the Red Guard. When told he was being taken to Petrograd the General, according to the guard, endeavored to seize a revolver for the purpose of committing suicide, upon which the guard shot him.

Wide Front of the German Advance.



On the above map the approximate position of the former battlefront in Russia, from the Gulf of Riga to Volhynia, is indicated by the heavy black line. The Germans, in their present invasion, having nothing to fear from flank attacks, are advancing in several columns.

In the north, two columns moving up the coast region from Riga have reached Wolmar. Another, invading Esthonia from Moon Island across the frozen sound, has seized Leal. Its immediate objective is the naval base of Reval.

Advancing north along the railroad from Dvinsk, which fortress and railroad centre was occupied on Tuesday, another force is making for Pskoff on its way to Petrograd, while other columns are headed eastward, doubtless to seize Vitebsk, another important railroad to the capital.

Further to the south, operating from its base at Vilna, the enemy has entered Minsk.

Finally, pressing southeastward from Kovel, a strong force first occupied the fortress of Lutsk, and at last reports had seized Rovno, formerly also a formidable stronghold.

GERMAN TROOPS LANDED IN FINLAND

Onslaught to be Made Against Strongholds of the Bolsheviki There.

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Feb. 21.—Four steamships have arrived at Vasa, in the Gulf of Bothnia, from Germany, carrying Finnish soldiers who had served in the German army and a number of German volunteers. The vessels also carried a large number of guns, machine guns, rifles, and munitions.

It is reported a strong offensive will be taken by these troops against Tammersford and Viborg.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21.—In answer to an interpellation in the Riksdag, Premier Eden said that, while certain circles in Finland desired Swedish intervention in that country, a considerable part of the Finnish people strongly opposed the idea, and Sweden in nowise intended armed intervention there, unless compelled by a violation of Swedish rights and interests. He added that the existing prohibition on the transit and exportation of arms would be maintained.

PREDICTS RUSSIA NOW WILL FIGHT

Col. Duras, Back from Petrograd, Thinks Invasion Will Aid Allies' Cause.

LOOKS FOR A DICTATOR

Trotzky Badly Fooled by Germans, and Break Between Him and Lenine Is Expected.

The invasion of Russia by the Kaiser's troops is going to be one of the best things that has happened to the allied cause in Russia since the revolution, according to Colonel Victor H. Duras, formerly American Vice Consul in Petrograd, who has just returned from there. It is Colonel Duras's belief that the advance of the Teuton forces into Russia after every effort has been made by the Russian Government to obtain a just peace will rouse the fighting spirit of the Slavic people, and result in the rebirth of a new Russian nation, animated by a zeal similar to that which broke Napoleon and drove the Grand Army in disorganized flight from Moscow.

The former Vice Consul was emphatic in his assertion that there was hope for Russia, in spite of the reports of universal disorder and chaos which have come from the stricken nation. He said that anarchy there was now at its lowest ebb, and that it was almost certain that from now on things would improve from an allied point of view. Colonel Duras prophesied a break between Trotzky and Lenine, which would result in some strong leader becoming dictator. He said that it was the belief of the diplomatic corps in Petrograd that the Kaiser would seek to establish a dynasty with Nicholas Nicholaivitch as ruler, so that Germany might make a permanent peace with Russia. Germany, Colonel Duras declared, would never consent to a peace with the Bolsheviki.

"There has been a worldwide lack of comprehension of the situation in Russia," said Colonel Duras in an interview yesterday. "Governments and men have come and gone with kaleidoscopic rapidity until the popular attitude has come to be expressed in the words 'your guess is as good as mine as to what is going to happen in Russia.' It is the universal mistake to overlook the real rulers of Russia, the common people, the peasants. The peasants are in the army; they are tilling the soil; they have come in thousands to Petrograd and the large cities where they listen open-minded to whatever a skillful orator chooses to tell them.

Gullibility Cause of Trouble.

"It is this open-mindedness, this simplicity of the true democrat, and there is no more real democrat than your Russian peasant, that has caused things to go topsy-turvy in Russia. The Russian people believe whatever they are told, if it is told plausibly. After the overthrow of the Czar and the setting aside of the Provisional Government when Kerensky came into power, it looked as if things were going well for the Allies. Then came Trotzky and Lenine.

"Now, understand first of all, it is an error to think for a minute that Trotzky and Lenine are German agents. They are not. They are the most radical of the radicals, and it was the oratory of Trotzky that persuaded the crowds to give them a chance. Both men are far more radical in their views than any of the peasants.

"Well, Trotzky began to preach that the German people wanted peace. He declared that the workers in Austria and Germany were being forced to fight Russians against their will, and he urged the Russians not to kill their Teuton brethren. Against such words as these Kerensky's warnings went unheeded, and Kerensky found himself supplanted by Trotzky, Lenine, and Bolshevism.

"As soon as possible Trotzky began to try out his theories on the Kaiser. At Brest-Litovsk he found that he had been deceived, and that he had unwittingly deceived his followers. His plan of campaign up to that time, as we saw it in Petrograd, had been simple. He had intended to permeate Germany with Bolshevism, also Austria, and, it must be admitted, the Allies likewise.

"The Kaiser, however, and the German high command, soon made it evident to the Bolshevist leader that he was going to fail. The German workers did not respond to Bolshevism and the German armies have already begun to strike.

"Let me digress here a minute to take up the German side of the question. The Kaiser stands to lose more out of Trotzky's Bolshevism than the Allies. That is certain. Germany cannot afford to make peace with the Bolsheviki, and she never will in the first place. The German high command realizes that it would be suicidal to leave an army on the eastern front, idle, a target for the most skillful and persistent propagandists in the world. Also, it realizes, the German high command does, that it would be almost as bad to have peace which would leave the frontier open to the same propaganda that undermined the former Czar. Here you have what, in my mind, is the true answer to the advance the Germans are making on a nation the Government of which has already signified its willingness to agree to any terms of peace.

White Elephant to Kaiser.

"From a military and political point of view the Bolsheviki are a white elephant on the Kaiser's hands. Of course the Germans are getting supplies from Russia, and also prisoners of war are returning, but I do not think the benefits to Germany weigh an instant against the troubles the Kaiser is getting from the present disorder in Russia.

"So far as I can see, and my views are those held by the majority of the diplomats in Petrograd, it is the Kaiser's aim to re-establish some form of autocracy in Russia. He will possibly select Nicholas Nicholaivitch and support him with German troops. The German-made Russian Emperor will be expected, as the price for his throne, to crush Bolshevism for all time. The Kaiser realizes that for Germany to attempt it would be paramount to playing with dynamite.

"These, then, are the German aims, as I understand them; now what will Russia do? In the first place, when the Russian people understand that they have been deceived, that the German working people—that portion of them in the Kaiser's army at any rate—are marching against Russia, the Russians are going to be very angry, and right here, I look to see Trotzky have his troubles.

"Trotzky, I think, has been just as badly fooled as the rest of Russia about the willingness of the German people to make peace, and if he wants to save his position, if not his life, he will have to act. I look for a break very soon between Lenine and Trotzky for this very reason. Lenine is a dreamer and will hardly listen to discussions of practical matters, while Trotzky, whatever you think of him, is an able, practical man.

"It is my guess that Trotzky will turn against the Kaiser and will do everything in his power to reorganize the Russian Army he helped to destroy. He will see, I think, that it is war against war, and he will also see that he must act or perish. He and Lenine will disagree over any action, that's certain, and I believe Trotzky will attempt to take over the Government.

"If Trotzky doesn't act, then, mark my words, a strong man will rise in Russia who will unite the people to fight to the end against the German peril. Anarchy, I believe, has passed for good and all, and the day the German troops marched across the frontier that day marked the rebirth of a new Russia, a fighting Russia.

"The Allies have a duty in this situation, which I hope and pray they will not overlook. It is to sympathize with and help Russia. Russia is a stricken nation, and will never forget, hereafter, the nation that holds out a helping hand now. It must be practical help, too. Remember that 75 per cent. of the munition factories of Russia are located in Petrograd and will probably soon be in German hands. The Allies must remember that the Slavic people are at heart for the Allies and against Kaiserism.

"I have no fear for the future of Russia. Three years' study has convinced me that finally a pure democracy, based on the old Grecian ideals, will evolve from the present turmoil."

Colonel Duras will go to Washington tomorrow, where he is to make a report to the State Department. He was in the Consular Service in Liége, Belgium, when the European war started, and was sent, in the Fall of 1914, to Petrograd.

BRITISH CLOSE TO JERICHO.

Make Another Advance of 1-2 Miles on Wide Front.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A further advance of three and one-half miles on a front of seven and three-quarter miles has been made by British forces in Palestine, the War Office announces. The British are now within four miles of Jericho. The bulletin says:

Yesterday our advance east of Jerusalem was resumed, despite heavy rainstorms. Moving through a difficult country in which the enemy offered obstinate resistance, our troops made progress to the extent of three and one-half miles on a frontage of about seven and three-quarter miles, approaching within four miles of Jericho.

At the same time our line was advanced to the northwest of Jerusalem, in the sector west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, to a maximum depth of one mile on a front of four miles.

Co-operating with this advance, our air service made effective bombing attacks against enemy camps and depots on the left bank of the Jordan about Shunet Nimrin, ten and one-half miles east-northeast of Jericho.

Our losses in the operations of Tuesday were very slight. Those on Wednesday have not yet been reported.

The operations are continuing.

RUSHING PLANES FOR PERSHING

Continued from Page One.

ing had no objection to the filing of the dispatch, and led to the suggestion here tonight that the General probably was willing to have the information transmitted in the hope that it would result in a more intensive effort to speed up the delivery of American planes to the fighting front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—(Associated Press.)—There are certain considerations, it was pointed out by some officers here today, none of whom claimed to have actual knowledge of the situation at the American front, which to their minds made it surprising that a complete lack of adequate air patrols should exist there. In the first place, General Pershing was fully advised as to all matters regarding the American air service and the degree to which he could rely upon it when he decided to put the forces into the line.

Also—and great stress was laid on this—he has been working in complete co-operation with the French Government in getting his men to the front. So far as is known, the particular section of the line held by the Americans was fully patrolled by Allied airmen, presumably French, before it was taken over. If General Pershing regards the situation in the air as in any way a menace to his troops, it was suggested, it seemed certain he would call upon the French for patrols.

It is possible, of course, that a local concentration of air forces has been made by the Germans against the American sector. Such a condition might arise at any time on any section of the long battle line, Mr. Baker said today. The dispatches from the front, however, appear to indicate a continuing situation in which no airplanes for ordinary patrol work are available, rather than a sudden increase in the enemy's air fleet in that region.

Mr. Baker would not indicate whether he intended to call the matter to General Pershing's attention. If he did so it would be a departure from his usual custom. The War Department assumes that the commander of the expeditionary forces will advise it promptly if anything arises of a serious nature in which its aid is needed. Otherwise, the forwarding of men, airplanes, supplies of all sorts goes ahead on a regular schedule of priority provided by General Pershing and as they become available for shipment and ships are available to carry them.

GREAT WORK OF AIRPLANES.

Major Baird Tells Parliament of the Accomplishments.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The great assistance which the air services, naval and military, now being combined under the Air Council, have rendered to the armies in the field, was described in the House of Commons today by Major J. L. Baird, Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Board, when he introduced the estimates for that department. In September last 139 enemy machines were definitely ascertained to have been destroyed by British airmen, 13 were brought down by anti-aircraft guns, and 122 were driven down out of control.

Through the direction of airmen in one day 127 hostile batteries, said Major Baird, were successfully "engaged to destruction," meaning that the airmen had reported that the batteries were silenced, 28 gun-pits were destroyed, 80 more were damaged, and 60 explosions of munitions dumps were reported. On the same day 34 hostile batteries were "engaged for destruction," as a result of balloon observations.

In September 10,837 photographs were taken, and 7,886 bombs were dropped on various military points on the German lines. There had been eleven raids into Germany in the last two months, while the Germans succeeded in carrying out only eight into Great Britain, despite the fact that London was more easily reached than anything Germany could offer.

AERO CLUB WIRES TO BAKER.

Wants Him to Make a Public Statement on Our Air Program.

Acting upon the press advices from the American front in France, stating that the Germans controlled the air above the American lines, the Executive Board of the Aero Club of America held a special meeting yesterday and sent a telegram to Secretary Baker, urging him to make a public statement regarding the Government air program.

The telegram to Secretary Baker said that because he had asked for pay for 12,000 officers and 85,000 enlisted men for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, the Germans would logically expect to meet at least 10,000 American aviators within a year, and would prepare for that number. It also asserted that 80,000 airplanes and more than twice that number of motors would be needed for our air program.

"Have steps been taken to get from Congress appropriations needed and to place the orders for these airplanes and motors?" the telegram asked.

BRITISH AWAIT BATTLE OF TANKS

Drivers Talk Smilingly of How Their Experience Wil Count in Coming Offensive.

KEENEST WATCH ON FOE

Every Change in a Trench and Movement of a Train Is Noted Carefully by Haig's Men.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 20.—Although today is dull, the previous two days had been wonderfully bright for the time of year, with a blue sky over frosted fields, and the British airmen made the most of the visibility by getting out and about across the German lines, noting the changes there, and watching for any movement on the rails and roads.

It is not often in this war or in many places that one can see the enemy himself above the ground except in actual battle, for, as a rule, if a man is seen, he dies. But two days ago I had a chance to see many German soldiers behind their lines, no bigger than ants to the naked eye, but through one's glasses quite clear and distinct as human creatures.

Busy with some purpose of their own, they came winding down the track 2,000 yards away, not knowing, I guess, that they could be seen from the hummock of earth whither I had crawled into a hole to look through a squint box. First came a column of lorries and then a body of marching men and then a party of cyclists. The track was white in the sun against the green of the grass and these men moved very slowly, like a creeping shadow.

It gave me a queer emotion to see them there in their own lines, these field-gray men who are hidden, as a rule, until the British go forward in an attack to rout them out of their holes and ditches after enormous bombardments. It was as if one saw the inhabitants of another planet through some mysterious telescope. And truly these German soldiers are as distant from us, as strange to us in ideas and purpose, as if they dwelt beyond the stars. At least while trenches divide us the link seems to be snapped between their human nature and ours. Yet they were less than two miles away, moving in the same sunlight that cast a shadow across my hummock of earth.

Behind them and much further away were the guns which have no human nature, but which in this war seem to the infantry like powers that belong to the spirit of evil, blind in their destruction, careless in their choice of victims, ruthless as the old devil gods of the world's first darkness.

It was a quiet day on this part of the line, as on most others just now in this breathing space before great battles, but the German guns were sending over some ranging shots and doing a little target practice against some of the British positions. The British are not deceived, however quiet the line, and they are watching every tiny sign in the enemy's lines—the slightest change in the shape of a trench or mound of earth, the daily habit of the enemy's shell fire, any unaccustomed movement which may be detected by sound or sight with vilgant senses.

"What are the enemy's chances of attack?" I asked. It was a soldier, a signaler, who answered in one grim sentence, "The chance of getting hell."

I think that is the belief of most of the British not only in this part of the line, but in others, and I believe also that if the enemy persists in his preparations for an offensive and then drives his men forward they will pay a hellish price for any ground they get.

For the first time, it seems, they will bring up tanks against the British. To break through the wire they have copied the British tanks and their method of using them against wired defenses, but the British tank pilots and their commanders smile at this menace while accepting the compliment of imitation. "We had to learn by bitter experience," some of them said to me yesterday, "and the Germans have got to buy their knowledge in the same school. We are many battles ahead of them, and we shall make rings round them with any luck."

It is not boastfulness, but knowledge, that makes them confident.

Yesterday I rode across the fields in a tank as the sun was setting and the big family of tanks had come home to tea after their day's work and were squatting round camp with a golden haze about them.

They look inert and sluggish things, but if the enemy's tanks come out against them there will be some deadly work.

The German soldier must realize the power that lies behind the British lines, a power of which these engines are but a small unit, and I believe that thousands of men like those I saw running down the track are filled with horror at the thought of the slaughter. But the days are passing and their time is drawing near.

ARTILLERY DUELS NUMEROUS.

More Than 300 Germans Were Taken in the Lorraine Raid.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Lively gunfire at many points on the French front is reported in the War Office bulletin tonight. It is announced that 525 prisoners were taken in the raid in the Lorraine sector today.

Tonight's communication reads:

There was quite spirited artillery activity on both sides along the whole front, especially in the regions of Pinon, Vauxaillon, Malmaison, Pontavert, Guyencourt, and the Butte du Mesnil.

Yesterday our pilots brought down three German airplanes and forced two others to land in their own lines, seriously damaged and on fire.

The day bulletin says:

Northwest of Rheims, in the region of Loivre, a German raid was repulsed by the French fire.

The total number of prisoners taken in Lorraine in the course of the French operations north of Bures and east of Moncel is 525, of whom eleven are officers.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing important to report.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (via London.)—Today's report of operations on the western front says:

Army groups of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince. —There have been artillery and trench mortar duels in the Argonne sector, and attacks by us were successful.

Army group of Grand Duke Albrecht.—There was increased fighting activity on the Lorraine front and violent engagements in many sectors near Selle.

Last evening strong French detachments attacked our positions near Moncel, Rechicourt and Mouacourt and penetrated isolated points. Our infantry by a counterattack drove out the enemy and took a fairly large number of prisoners. Southwest of Markirch one of our raiding parties brought in prisoners.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

LONDON, Feb. 21. — "New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid early this morning east of Polygon Wood, (Flanders front,) and captured a few prisoners," says today's War Office statement.

"The enemy's artillery was active yesterday evening against our positions at Flesquières."

The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight reads:

A raiding party which attacked one of our posts south of Armentières early this morning, was repulsed.

On other parts of our front a number of prisoners were brought in by patrols.

The enemy showed considerable activity during the day in the neighborhood of St. Quentin and Arras, the Cambrai Road, south and west of Lens, south of Armentières, and east of Ypres.

MILNER FEARS EXCESS IN TALK OF WAR AIMS

Says Allies' Imminent Problem Is to Save Themselves from Prussian Domination.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Plymouth today, deprecated too much talk about war aims.

"Until peace negotiations are reached," he said, "we are fighting for our lives and the very existence of the free nations of Western Europe. As a result of the collapse of Russia, the military party of Germany is again firmly in the saddle. Doubtless many of the people of Germany loathe the continuance of bloodshed for mere aggression, but at present they are quite powerless."

Lord Milner contended that it was no longer a question of destroying Prussian militarism, but whether Prussian militarism would destroy the Allies and dominate Europe and part of Asia.

"President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George have made it perfectly clear," he continued, "that we have no desire to dismember Germany, dictate her Constitution, or exclude her from a fair share of the world's intercourse. There can be but one answer to Germany's challenge, and that answer may involve greater sacrifice and endurance than heretofore."

Lord Milner then referred to the Versailles War Council, which, he said, brought much needed concrete realization the great conception of a single allied front. He had no fear of a revolution in England, and, he said, national unity and the co-operation of all the free nations of the world would assuredly bring an enduring peace.

"I fear," he added, "that we are getting into something of a tangle and are putting forward too many propositions and placing our total claims rather too high. Ordinary people were puzzled by talk of the limitation of frontiers in distant parts of the world, trade arrangements after the war and other such matters. These are important details to be settled when peace negotiations are reached, but until then I am doubtful whether it is wise to talk too much about that. They are only subsidiary to our main object, which is to secure human freedom and a just and enduring peace.

"There is surely now no need of any elaborate explanation of what we are fighting for. We are fighting for our lives and the very existence of the free nations of Western Europe."

PERSHING TO GET SPANISH SUPPLIES

Continued from Page One.

in the American Army as military aviators and are now attached to General Pershing's forces.

These include such splendid flyers as Raoul Lufberry among others. For military reasons it cannot be stated what duty they are now undertaking, although they are with the American forces. Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, an aviator in the United States Army, is in charge of the air operations of the American forces in France, where he is assisted among others by Lieut. Col. Thomas De W. Milling, one of the most successful aviators in the regular army, and by Lieut. Cols. William Mitchell, Joseph F. Carberry, and Millard F. Hyman.

Aviators are being trained for use by the American army in France not only in this country and in Canada, but also in France, England, Italy, and Egypt. The men being trained in the United States are now flying an average of 100,000 miles daily.

Both equipment and men are being shipped to France for the aviation section, and before long there will be a steady stream of graduate aviators, airplanes, and Signal Corps mechanics. It is expected that the effect will soon be seen on the American sector.

The fact that the news dispatch telling that American officers with Pershing concede that the Germans have a supremacy in the air along our part of the front was passed by the American military censors in France, is interpreted as indicating that General Pershing from Gibraltar. Although displaying all lights and markings as required by The Hague Convention, she was attacked without warning. What particularly interested Spain was the fact that she had on board Spanish officers, whose presence was a guarantee of her character as a noncombatant. Last August, at the suggestion of King Alfonso, the German Government agreed to a safe passage for hospital ships on condition that a Spanish officer was on board and guaranteed that the vessel was used only for the transport of the sick and wounded.

Then, in quick succession, four other events occurred to arouse still further the Spanish temperament. On Jan. 28 the Spanish steamer Giralda was sunk by a submarine; on Feb. 8 the Sebastian was sunk; on the 13th another Spanish steamer, the Ceferino, was lost in the same way near the Ferro Islands. The Italian steamer, the Duca di Genova, was torpedoed in Spanish territorial waters on Feb. 10.

In all these cases Premier Alhucemas remonstrated directly with Berlin through the Spanish Ambassador there, and it was, moreover, regarded as significant that he did not employ the good offices of Prince von Ratibor, the Kaiser's representative at Madrid.

The first sign of defection of that part of the Spanish press which hitherto had been passively or actively pro-German was the attitude of the Diario Universal. In the course of a long article of protest this paper said:

"The Germans intend to suffocate Spain by increasing the disorganization of labor, and accordingly they are continuing the torpedoings. If we have not enough ability to prevent the torpedoing of vessels trading between two Spanish ports, it is not because we are a weak or decadent nation, but because we confuse prudence with cowardice, resignation with dignity.

"It is no longer our ships, but Spain herself which is being torpedoed. It is no longer a case of being pro-German or pro-ally, but only of being pro-Spanish."

Canard About Britain Exposed.

Up to the new year the pro-German press subsidized from 4 Paseo de la Castellana had conducted its propaganda so openly that the pro-Entente press had ceased to protest. Just before the Marquis Alhucemas accepted the Premiership, however, the German Embassy started a story in all the papers in its pay which threatened to prejudice Great Britain in the eyes of Spaniards even more than her possession of Gibraltar, on the return of which to Spain German agents were constantly urging. The story was to the effect that London had protested against Señor Maura becoming Premier, and the affair was so seriously commented on that the British Ambassador felt constrained to issue an official denial, adding: "The British Government preserves profound respect for Spain, and would in no case venture to intervene in her domestic affairs."

Soon after this the pro-Entente press, led by El Sol, charged that during the outbreaks last Summer in Catalonia and Barcelona German money had been used freely. Then a popular edition of "Spain and the European Conflict," by Don Alvaro Alcalá Galiano, was published and distributed. Parts of it were issued in pamphlet form and the following passage was widely copied:

"Pan Germanism, now unmasked, has horrified us by its ferocity. Neither courage nor brilliant strategy can wash away the stains. No European people has ever so completely trodden under foot all treaties, engagements, and human laws. And is this the Kultur that was to impose its laws upon the universe? God help us! These treaties which are looked on as 'scraps of paper,' this lawless violation of territory, those cities where soldiers seize capitalists to wring huge ransoms out of them, free cities bombarded for the fun of the thing, submarines sinking passenger vessels—in all this we have had enough samples of German civilization. No, we must not let ourselves be Germanized; let us continue to be Europeans along with the Allies, who, even with the help of non-European troops, still manage to fight like gentlemen."

REPINGTON FINED ON CENSOR'S CHARGE

British Military Critic and H. A. Gwynne, Morning Post Editor, Sentenced to Pay $500 Each.

IGNORED OFFICIAL ORDER

Counsel Defends Printing of Versailles Deliberations as a Patriotic Duty.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Fines of £100 each and costs were imposed today upon Colonel C. A. Repington, military correspondent of The Morning Post, and Howell A. Gwynne, editor of that newspaper, for the publication of an article in The Post last week in violation of the military censorship.

No witnesses for the defense were produced by Tindal Atkinson, counsel for Colonel Repington and Mr. Gwynne. He did not even call the defendants to the stand. He spoke, however, for nearly two hours, laying stress upon the importance of the case and declaring it was the patriotic duty of the defendants to disregard the censor's warning and let the public know what was going on, because for the first time in the history of the war a portion of the British Army had been handed over to the command of a General of another country.

Counsel added that it was no violation, but merely criticism, as the enemy knew more about the council at Versailles than did Colonel Repington. In this connection Mr. Atkinson produced many German papers published before and after the Versailles conference, a week before Colonel Repington's article appeared, showing that the Germans knew all about the Army of Manoeuvre composed of soldiers of all the Entente Allies. He then asked:

"Why should the German public and the Italian public have the privilege of knowing through their press what decisions were taken at Versailles and the British public not be permitted to know? The reason why is that the Government desired that the public should not know too early. Are the papers to be muzzled merely for the convenience of the Government?"

After the sentence had been passed Mr. Atkinson intimated that his clients would enter an appeal.

Sir John Dickinson, the Presiding Magistrate in the Bow Street Police Court, where the case was tried, in passing sentence said he had nothing to do with the falsity of the article, which Mr. Atkinson contended conveyed no information to the enemy inasmuch as its substance was already known in Germany and in countries which were Great Britain's allies, and that the prosecution was simply for the "convenience" of Premier Lloyd George's Government in its desire not to permit the British public to know the decision of the Supreme War Council at Versailles "too early."

The Magistrate said there clearly had been an infraction of the Defense of the Realm regulations, Mr. Gwynne even publishing the article in question after he had been warned by the censor. Turning to Mr. Gwynne the Magistrate said: "You accepted the risk." Then, after stating the amount of the fine, the Magistrate turned to Colonel Repington and said:

"I regret that a distinguished soldier like you so far forgot himself as to make such a departure from good citizenship."

The Morning Post announces that Colonel Repington and Mr. Gwynne have decided not to appeal from the decision of the court.

PUTS TUSCANIA LOSS AT 208

Official Washington Estimate of 127 Dead, 81 Missing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The first official estimate of losses by the torpedoing of the troopship Tuscania was issued today through the Committee on Public Information.

It states that there were 2,179 officers and men aboard; 1,971 saved, 127 known dead, and 81 still unaccounted for.

The unofficial compilation has shown 136 known dead, 33 unknown dead, and 72 still missing.

The official compilation at American Army Headquarters last night put the total dead at 204.

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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
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Special Washington's Birthday Luncheon, 75c
With Dancing on the Main Floor
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"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"
At 49th Street

JUNKERISM RAMPANT AT BERLIN MEETING

Prussian Agrarians Exalt Army and Declare Their Hatred of Democracy.

SNEER AT 'RULE OF GUTTER'

Oldenburg, Friend of Crown Prince, Wants Radicals Crushed by Troops.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The Prussian League of Agrarians has held a great meeting in Berlin to celebrate the jubilee of the foundation of that organization. It was Junkerdom's field day and the reactionaries were in their best form.

To Herr von Oldenburg-Januschau must be given the first prize for violence of language. That gentleman is a great friend of the Crown Prince and a man of much influence in the Kaiser's circle. Some years ago he achieved notoriety by declaring that the Kaiser ought always to have power to send a Lieutenant and ten men to close the Reichstag. He is a super-Junker.

At this jubilee gathering he excelled himself. He thought fit to begin with a violent onslaught on Bethmann Hollweg.

"Never," he declared, "has any Minister wrought such great and lasting harm to his sovereign and his fatherland as did the ex-Chancellor. He made it as difficult as possible for our army to triumph. No rain will ever wash away his declaration about the wrong we did to Belgium.

"What has taken place beyond our frontiers our army, with its heroic courage, has surmounted, but how we shall come out of what has happened at home Heaven only knows. A Chancellor who will one day endeavor to bring things to order again will certainly be shot at, and if he is not shot at he will be worth nothing. What matters is that he himself should also shoot."

This extraordinary statement, implying that democrats would shoot at any Chancellor who endeavored to restore things to order from the Junker point of view and that any popular protest against Junker rule should be put down by force of arms, was greeted with loud cheers from Herr Oldenburg's fellow Junkers. Papers so far apart in their views as the Berlin Tageblatt and the Cologne Gazette strongly condemn this utterance as dangerous frivolity and iniquitous agitation.

Calls Peace Resolution "Vile."

Oldenburg went on to protest that the army had been treated as a mass incapable of thinking and expressed the opinion that it was thanklessness which cried to heaven that the army which had defended Germany's frontiers was politically powerless. The Reichstag, too, came under the speaker's lash. When it sent a greeting to the army, he said, that greeting was only a paraphrase of the "vile Reichstag peace resolution, with which the army was stabbed in the back."

Oldenburg went on to condemn Bethmann Hollweg for having wanted to give the Socialists a share in the work of the Government. It was in Bismarck's time, he said, that a proper national tone was heard from Wilhelmstrasse, but since then no tone at all had been heard there. It now came from headquarters, from Hindenburg and Ludendorff. "The canaille" at home and abroad which agitated against those chiefs was alleged not to be worthy to tie their shoelaces.

"This war," he went on, "is one for world supremacy, and however hard it may be it must be carried through to victory. The great Hohenzollerns have forced the Junker to do service in the army and the Hohenzollerns and the fatherland did a good piece of business in so doing."

In return for that this Junker, in common with his class, demands indemnities, annexations, and power. He ended by sneering at Hertling as a Bavarian who did not understand the Prussian spirit.

Baron von Wangenheim is another junker of high degree, and he indulged in similar sentiments. He characterized democracy as the rule of the gutter, and rejoiced that war was again being waged against Russia and that the Baltic provinces would be "freed."

Tells Kaiser to Hold Firm.

He was followed by Dr. Wildgrube, who was recently elected to the Reichstag. Wildgrube, too, poured his wrath on Bethmann Hollweg. "I cannot get away from the idea," he said, "that God must have been very angry when he made that man our Chancellor." He denied that the German democracy had been the basis of the national defense.

"We won't produce documents," he said, "but we warn the democracy that we are not going to let our rights be taken from us. Why has our monarchical system protected this democratic bugbear? Because our Government has not properly comprehended that all Germany's welfare comes from her monarchical Constitution.

"By Bethmann Hollweg a beginning was made of bringing Germany under democratic rule. A financial oligarchy and a democratic press are evil powers which rule under a parliamentary system. Germany must be monarchical or it will cease to be. So to our Kaiser we direct a passionate plea to hold firm what you have, so that no one can take your crown from you."

WILL DROP MANY TRAINS.

Railroad Administration to Stop Competition for Passenger Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Fast passenger train competition between New York and Chicago, Chicago and St. Louis, Washington and Southern points, and other important passenger terminals will be eliminated soon, the Railroad Administration announced today. Certain roads will be selected for fast passenger trains and other lines devoted more extensively to freight traffic.

An investigation has been made by A. H. Smith, Regional Director for the East, to determine whether the New York Central, Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio should be used for the fast passenger trains between New York and Chicago. It is understood the New York Central is being considered most favorably because of heavy freight on the other two lines.

The Railroad Administration hopes to save many millions of dollars without inconveniencing passenger traffic. In many cases, officials point out, the fast trains running in competition are only partially filled.

Bronx Man Dies with Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 21.—The death of R. R. Hought of the Bronx Borough, New York City, was reported in today's overseas casualty list.

REQUEST OF SECRECY TO BOOK PUBLISHERS

Magazines Also Are Asked to Submit Military Articles to Creel Bureau Before Printing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A special notice was sent out today by the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, to all publishers of books and magazines calling their attention to the Government's previous requests for secrecy in matters of military information.

Ever since the United States entered the war the newspapers generally have refrained from printing a great deal of military information under a voluntary censorship based on requests issued by the bureau. It was not contemplated that the publishers of books dealing with the war should print military information such as the newspapers have been asked to refrain from publishing. There has been a flood of war books, and now that American authors and writers are in uniform, it is feared that the larger number of new war books to be printed will contain much valuable military information.

Publishers of books and magazines are cautioned against the inadvertent publication of military information such as may be of value to the enemy, and are asked to submit manuscripts or proofs to the Committee on Public Information, which will read them in an effort to aid publishers who desire to prevent military secrets being published. The notice sent to publishers of books and magazines today sets forth the requests for secrecy as transmitted to the press under the voluntary censorship, and concludes as follows:

"For the protection of the military operations of the United States it is urgently requested that publishers consult with the Government previous to the publication of any information relating to military or naval affairs. Publishers are especially cautioned against the publication, without official advice, of any books, pamphlets, folders, photographs, maps, charts, or of any printed or pictorial matter dealing with military or naval strategy, tactics, or operations. The inadvertent publication of military information, especially of new methods of warfare and of new designs, formulas, and constructions of military material, may give valuable aid to the enemy.

"The Committee on Public Information is designated by the War and Navy Departments to advise with publishers and writers in the administration of the voluntary censorship. Manuscripts or proofs submitted to the Committee on Public Information will be read and returned to the writer or publisher with such recommendations as the Government may desire to make for the preservation of proper military secrecy. The committee takes no responsibility for the accuracy or general propriety of matter submitted to it. Its purpose is merely to aid publishers in their desire to prevent valuable military secrets from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"All manuscripts, proofs, photographs, drawings, &c., should be submitted in duplicate."

PLOT FOR FRENCH STRIKE.

Germans Seek to Start It While Army Offensive Is On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Figaro states that indisputable proof has been discovered of Germany's hand behind the strike movement, a thing that has been often suspected by those in position to know. It is announced that a German, among whose papers a military service card was actually found, has just been arrested at Saint Etienne, an important munition centre near Lyons. His hotel was the headquarters of a regular gang of spies and instigators of strikes and had attracted attention on account of the efforts made to draw the custom of soldiers on leave from the front. Among the accomplices arrested were a Swiss, a Spaniard, and a Frenchman named Filex who was a draftsman in the city's leading munition factory.

Among the letters and documents were an unrestricted safe conduct to visit any part of the front and a street hawkers' license to account for the holder's presence in any part of the country. Enough has been discovered to prove beyond doubt the far-reaching German plan to foment strikes whose outbreak shoiud coincide with the beginning of the expected offensive, just as the defeatist campaign last year coincided with Nivelle's offensive drive on Chemin des Dames.

The timely vigilance of the French authorities has nipped the scheme in the bud, and the facts revealed cannot fail to have a salutary effect on the opinion of the labor federations, whose eyes already are being opened by the events in Russia.

UNIFORM MAKERS INDICTED FOR THEFT

Eleven Army Contractors and Employes Charged with Stealing Cloth Worth $100,000.

LOSS MAY REACH $5,000,000

Goods Offered for Sale in Shop Windows Fifteen Minutes After Government Delivery.

The Federal Grand Jury filed indictments yesterday against eleven American citizens charging all with participation in thefts of army cloth worth $100,000, which had been turned over to them, under contract, to be made into uniforms. Lieutenant George Barnits of the Army Intelligence Service said the loss suffered by the Government through dishonest activities in New York and other parts of the country might reach $5,000,000.

The men named in the indictments returned in Judge Martin T. Manton's court are:

Louis Davidson, head of the Universal Shrinking and Refining Works, 147 West Twenty-second Street.

Hyman and Benjamin Horwitz, father and son, in business as Horwitz & Muskowitz, of 119 West Nineteenth Street.

Jacob and Irving Weinstein, woolen jobbers of 97 Bleecker Street.

Barnet Teitz of B. Teitz & Co., overall manufacturers of 33 Greene Street.

Abraham Pursch and Leon Levin, army uniform contractors of 55 Fifth Avenue and 18 West Eighteenth Street.

Barney Robinson and Morris Alewitz, receiving and shipping clerks employed by the New York Manufacturing Company, 600 Broadway.

Irving L. Janowsky, alias Janis, civilian employe of the United States Quartermaster at New York.

The indictments resulted from an investigation which has been going on for several months. That the Government was being robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of uniform cloth was first made known in December last, when Louis Davidson, one of the men indicted yesterday, was arrested. Davidson, who held a contract to shrink army cloth, was charged with the theft of 300 rolls of khaki, worth more than $50,000, which had been turned over to him to shrink.

Of the men indicted yesterday the Horwitzes, the Weinsteins, Teitz, Pursch, and Levin, were all contractors on Government work and are charged with the theft of Government property. Robinson and Alewitz are charged with perjury before the Grand Jury which investigated the cloth frauds, and Janowsky with aiding Davidson and the Horwitzes by destroying papers to conceal thefts.

It was reported yesterday that other indictments were pending, but there was no official confirmation of the report. There was also a report that the Secret Service had been trying to trace a certain carload of cloth which disappeared without trace.

The first indictment returned yesterday charged Pursch and Levin with stealing more than 9,000 pounds of army cloth in eight specific thefts, each the basis for a separate count. The indictment says the firm entered into a contract on Oct. 19 to manufacture uniforms of cloth to be furnished by the Government, and that the first lot, 1,-830 pounds, was embezzled. The other alleged thefts took place between the contract date and Dec. 20, 1917.

The indictment against the Weinsteins charged them with receiving thirty pieces of cloth, the amount and value not being stated, from Hyman Horwitz and Louis Davidson, the theft of which they aided in concealing, the purpose being to convert the property to their own use and gain."

The Horwitzes are named in two indictments. In the first they are co-defendants with Davidson and Janowsky in sixteen counts, alleging the theft of 342 pieces of cloth put into their possession as "bailees of the United States." Janowsky, as a Government employe, is charged with aiding the Horwitzes and Davidson to embezzle the property intrusted to them.

In the second indictment the Horwitzes have as their co-defendant Teitz, this indictment charging the theft of ten bales of cotton drill on or about Nov. 9. Teitz is charged with receiving cloth which he knew to be stolen from the Horwitzes.

Robinson is alleged to have denied under oath certain statements which he had previously made to Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa, in charge of the case for the Government. In his statement to Mr. Roosa, made before he was summoned before the Grand Jury, Robinson is said to have made important statements concerning the origin of certain lots of khaki which came under his observation in the course of his employment. He denied having made the statements when sworn by the Grand Jury.

Horwitz, also under indictment for perjury before the Grand Jury, swore that he had never opened certain cases containing Government cloth, and also denied having checked any cases containing such goods.

According to the Federal authorities, most of the thefts were made possible through the destruction by Janowsky of Quartermaster receipts and tallies of cloth delivered to the contractors and spongers. Some of the thefts were also made possible through the close cutting of the cloth, which deprived the Government of the use of a certain percentage of each roll so handled.

Of the firms indicted yesterday the best known is Pursch & Levin, which has made more than 500,000 garments for the United States since war was declared on Germany. The weekly payroll of this concern is said to be more than $25,000, and in the last few months they have come to be known among the leading uniform makers of the country.

In the investigation, of which the indictments returned yesterday are the first result, more than 300 witnesses went before the grand jury, and hundreds of others employed by uniform makers were examined by Lieutenant Barnits and his men.

"It is an amazing fact," said Lieutenant Barnits yesterday, "that in a number of cases which have figured in this investigaton we have seen bales of khaki cloth openly displayed in show windows within fifteen minutes after the cloth had been delivered to the contractors by the Government. In one instance the cloth passed through many hands and finally reached a dealer who did not know that it was stolen. This dealer bought the goods and then offered to sell it to the Government for less than the price originally paid for it by the Government."

Judge Manton fixed bail for Pursch, Davidson, Levin, Teitz, and the Horwitzes at $5,000 each; Leon Weinstein, $3,500; Irving Weinstein, $2,500; Janowsky, $3,000, and Alewitz and Robinson, $2,500 each. The indicted men will probably be arraigned tomorrow.

THEFTS IN NEW YORK ONLY.

Quartermaster Department Hears of No Other Cloth Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Army Quartermaster officials think the alleged frauds unearthed in New York in connection with the preparation of uniform cloth were confined to that city. They say no information has reached Washington which would lead to belief that clothing manufacturers working on Government contracts in other parts of the country were involved.

While a report on the loss sustained has not been made to the Quartermaster General, officials say the police estimate is greatly exaggerated, as the entire lot of cloth handled in the period investigated would not be worth much more than $5,000,000.

DENIES HE CHARGED BANKERS WITH GRAFT

Glass Says Change in Law Is Aimed at Bank Lawyers Who Take Fees for Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, as Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced in the House today a measure proposing to amend the Federal Reserve Banking Act so as to clarify the language of the original act with respect to the absolute prohibition of fees to officers, directors, or employes of any bank in the Reserve Bank system for services of any kind in connection with the making of loans.

In connection with the action taken by Mr. Glass the statement was sent out over newspaper wires that Mr. Glass had alleged that graft existed to an alarming degree among officers and Directors of the Federal Reserve banking system. When this story was brought to the attention of Mr. Glass tonight he denied that he had made any such statement. In reply to inquiries as to the need for such an amendment he said that he had no charges to make and that he had no names to make public in connection with the demand for the amendment which he said came in due course from the Federal Reserve Board as a matter of business requirement.

Mr. Glass said that the proposed amendment is designed simply to clarify the language of Section 22 of the Reserve act, which declares that no officer, director, employe, or attorney of any member bank shall be a beneficiary or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration, for or in connection with any transaction or business of a bank. This clause, he said, was intended originally to meet a general complaint at the time, especially in the Eastern States, that attorneys in some banks had built up the practice of charging their clients fees for obtaining loans for them from banks for which they acted as attorneys.

OVERMAN BILL WINS IN SUB-COMMITTEE

Measure Broadening President's Powers Is Favorably Reported by Vote of 3 to 2.

REED ON OPPOSING SIDE

Senator Nelson, Republican, Votes Affirmatively—Many Changes from Original Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate sub-committee which has been considering the Overman bill, broadening the President's powers of organizing and reorganizing war agencies, voted today to report the measure favorably to the full Judiciary Committee.

The sub-committee stood 3 to 2 on the bill, after a number of amendments had been adopted. Senators Overman, Fletcher, and Nelson voted for the favorable report, and Senators Dillingham and Reed voted negatively. Senators Dillingham and Nelson are the Republican members of the sub-committee.

As amended, the measure limits more strictly President Wilson's power than as originally presented. The most important amendment is one which prevents the President creating any new departments, bureaus, or agencies. Full power is left to him to reorganize, readjust, and co-ordinate all existing agencies. He may cut red tape and reduce lost motion, but he may not build up from nothing new organizations.

Another limitation, but of secondary importance, is that provided in an amendment which says that funds appropriated for various departments shall be expended only for the purposes for which appropriated. As originally drawn, the bill provided that such sums should be available for the purposes for which appropriated.

Senator Overman and other members of the sub-committee expressed the belief today that without conferring new substantive powers on the President the bill as amended gave him everything he needed in the way of authority for building up a closely knit, effectively co-ordinated war machine.

Senator Reed intends to fight the measure when it is brought up before the full committee, and again if it reaches the floor of the Senate. Many other Senators, after examining the amended bill, declared it still is objectionably strong.

The amended bill follows:

Portions inclosed in parentheses were deleted by the sub-committee.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces, the President is hereby authorized (and empowered) to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act, and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may (from necessary; provided, that this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for one year after the termination of the war by the proclamation of the treaty of peace, or at such earlier time during the said year as the President shall designate; provided, further, that the termination of this act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued pursuant to this act and during the time that this act is in force.

"Sec. 2.—That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized (in such manner as he may deem most appropriate) to utilize, co-ordinate, or consolidate any executive or administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers now existing by law or hereafter created by law, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer to another; to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it, either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto, (and to employ by Executive order any additional agency or agencies and to vest therein the performance of such functions as he may deem appropriate.)

"Sec. 3.—That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer shall be (available) expended only for the purposes for which it was appropriated under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute such function.

"Sec. 4.—That (during the time this act is in force all restrictions in any existing law creating any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, or defining the duties thereof, shall be deemed to be suspended to the extent that they may be inconsistent with the exercise of the authority herein conferred.) All laws or parts of laws conflicting with provisions of this act are to the extent of such conflict suspended while this act is in force."

GOETHALS COMPLETES REORGANIZATION PLANS

Radical Changes Made to Insure Adequate Food and Clothing Supplies for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Reorganization of the Quartermaster Corps under Major Gen. Goethals has been completed and a summary made public today shows radical changes designed to insure the food and clothing supply of the army, particularly of the overseas forces. General Goethals is depending largely upon highly-specialized civilians to carry out his program.

One step taken is to meet such a situation as the recent railroad congestion, which found the embarkation service cut off from its usual food supplies for the transports. A series of embarkation storehouses have been established at the ports of departure, where vast quantities of foodstuffs are kept constantly in stock.

The fuel and forage division, which will aid army contractors in obtaining fuel, is headed by Daniel B. Wentz, for years an active coal operator. He has surrounded himself with civilian experts on fuel, forage, and oil, which he purchases for the army.

Another new element of organization is the outfitting of troops bound overseas at special camps maintained for that purpose. Heretofore they were outfitted at their training camps. Camp Merritt, near New York City, is now used for this purpose and arrangements are being made for similar use of Camp Stuart, Camp Dix, and either Camp Meade or Camp Lee.

The basis of the reorganization was a planning staff created by General Goethals soon after he took office, and of which Dr. F. A. Cleveland, head of the Efficiency Commission during the Taft Administration; Dr. H. M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, and a specialist on labor matters, and Dr. A. A. Heuerschild, Director of Industrial Research for the Carnegie Institute, are members, with A. E. Pfeiffer and G. F. Willet in charge of industrial relations. This organization worked out the plan General Goethals is following.

Robert J. Thorne of Chicago, formerly head of a big mail order house, has been appointed General Merchandising Manager, and he determines what shall be bought and how much and where it shall be handled. The supplies and equipment division, under Albert L. Scott, purchases all clothing, shoes, rubber, and other articles for the personal equipment of the soldier.

As before, the subsistence division handles all army food questions, educates cooks and bakers and supervises the equipment for the service of army food generally. The total food bill of the army since the war began is $193,-000,000.

Colonel J. S. Fair is in charge of the remount division and buys and ships all army mounts and mules to the remount depots. Through this division $55,000,000 already has been spent since last April to obtain 180,302 animals.

The motors division now totals more than 22,000 vehicles, as against 3,200 when the war began. Additional trucks and cars are being delivered daily.

Lieut. Col. Heinz of the Army General Staff, in charge of the embarkation division, controlling all sea transportation, while the storage division is in charge of warehouses and the inland transportation controls troop movements in the United States.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE BOYCOTT ON GERMANY

Association Rejects Recommendation of Committee of Foreign Trade for Favorable Action.

The Merchants' Association, with an explanatory statement, has cast its ten votes in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States against the referendum proposing a trade boycott against Germany after the war unless that country abandons its present military system.

This action was taken by the Board of Directors at their meeting yesterday, despite the recommendation of the association's Committee on Foreign Trade, of which Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., is Chairman. Before acting on the referendum, the committee held a public hearing to enable the members of the association to express their views. It presented its report to the Executive Committee, which referred it to the Board of Directors. While recommending favorable action, the committee expressed its opinion that the boycott should be regarded distinctly as a war measure rather than as an economic measure.

Merchants' Refrigerating Co. Warehouse, 17th St. and Tenth Avenue 250x200—11 stories and basement. John B. Snook Sons, Architects.

Here is the job on December 31st—5½ months after foundations were completed.

Consider concrete for *your* building, and let Turner build it—*on time.*

Turner Construction Company

EMBARGOES LIFTED ON MUCH FREIGHT

Regional Director Issues Instructions Lightening Restrictions on Commodities.

PERMITS REQUIRED HERE

Consignees Who Do Not Unload Cars Promptly Will Be Dealt With.

The Presidents of the railroads in the Eastern territory received yesterday from A. H. Smith, Regional Director, official instructions authorized by Director General W. G. McAdoo, lifting embargoes against some fifty commodities, many of which are not war freight. This was the first move of the National Railroad Administration to restore to the ordinary business of the country the transportation service which the congestion of war freight in December forced the carriers to curtail and which the bad weather since the first of the year has kept in effect. Congestion conditions and general transportation conditions have so improved in the last three weeks that the carriers are able to take on more business.

Under the orders issued yesterday shipments, except food, fuel, and livestock, destined for New York will be shipped under permits from the Freight Traffic Committee, and freight destined for export also will have to be shipped under permits, but the permits will be issued freely for the designated exemptions, in the order named in the new instructions. These instructions, issued over the signature of W. C. Kendall, manager of the Car Service Section of the National Railroad Administration, divide the exempted articles into seven classes with regard to priority. The order said that the following list of exemptions must be observed in the order named:

(a) Livestock, perishable.

(b) Coal, coke, and charcoal; acids, alcohol, ammonia, light oil, (benzol and toluol;) petroleum and its products in tank cars; empty tank cars.

(c) Food, domestic, (not export,) for human consumption, including wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, rice, cereal products, salt, canned goods, sugar, molasses, syrup, peanuts, vegetable oils; feed, domestic, (not export,) for animals and poultry, not including hay or straw.

(d) Materials consigned to the United States Government or its authorized agents, including the Public Printer, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Post Office Department, to the Navy Department, navy yards and navy stations, to the Marine Corps, to the American Red Cross, to the Imperial Munitions Board, Canada, and shipments of steel, lumber, ties, and piling consigned to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

(e) Railroad fuel material and supplies, (other than coal and coke,) when consigned to an officer destined to a point on his own line.

(f) Printing paper and printing ink; scrap and waste paper when consigned direct to paper mills or manufacturers.

(g) Agricultural implements and farm machinery required for preparing the soil; binder twine, canning machinery, carbide, carbon black, chrome, graphite, manganese, and pyrites ore; fertilizer, fertilizer materials, including agricultural lime and pulverized limestone; field and garden seed, seed grain; cotton, containers, gas, wood, tin, or paper; Fuller's earth, laundry soap and coap powder; medicines, drugs, and surgical instruments, mine props, mine wagons, powder, and other materials and supplies necessary for the operation of coal mines; oil well supplies; spraying materials, including arsenic, (basis for insecticides,) and spraying implements; sulphur, tanners' extract, and tin plate for manufacture of tin cans.

The instructions ordered the railroads to embargo promptly any consignee who did not unload cars on arrival, subject to the approval of the Regional Director.

The orders also contained this instruction:

"Cars must not be loaded in violation of embargoes. When this is done, agents are not permitted to issue bills of lading, and if cars are not unloaded they will be held at point of origin subject to cufrent demurrage charges until unloaded or until embargo is lifted."

Reports made to Mr. Smith yesterday said that four trains of food with 112 cars started east yesterday, making 1,185 carloads in transit yesterday on fast time. More than 100 cars of food for the Allies reached this port yesterday on the food specials and will be loaded onto ships from railroad piers. Yesterday afternoon 310 cars were at Middle West concentration points ready to be sent East on fast schedule.

The reports of the roads yesterday showed that there were 80,302 cars above normal on the Eastern lines, as compared with 161,000 on Feb. 6. The improvement yesterday was less than general for the last two weeks, due to the return of cold weather. This is a summary of the situation yesterday as to cars above normal.

		Decrease.
Eastbound loads	37,147	1,763
Eastbound empties	4,544	*498
Westbound loads	28,083	*1,158
Westbound empties	16,723	677

*Increase.

The high winds and low tide hampered movements in New York Harbor, yesterday's reports showed. The extreme cold and high winds forced a reduction of freight movement through the entire Eastern territory.

CITY MAY STORE UP COAL.

Plan for a Municipal Reserve Supply Discussed at Conference.

Plans for the establishment of a municipal coal reserve for New York City were discussed yesterday at a conference between L. A. Snead of the National Fuel Administration and local Fuel Administrators. Mr. Snead has been named by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, to make a tour of the country to formulate plans for effective distribution of coal next Winter. It was said at the conclusion of the conference yesterday that no definite plans had been yet agreed upon. A statement issued from Washington relative to the conferences here said in behalf of the Federal Fuel Administrator:

"One of the most important matters that will be considered at these conferences will be the establishment of a municipal coal reserve, which will be maintained for the purpose of meeting such an emergency shortage as existed this Winter."

Dr. Garfield reached New York yesterday afternoon and went to the University Club, where he attended the annual dinner of his class at Williams College, of which he is the President. He said that his visit had nothing to do with the exercise of his duties as Fuel Administrator.

FINANCE CORPORATION BILL IS APPROVED

Senate Committee Unanimous in Reporting Measure with Several Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Prompt passage of the Administration measure to establish a War Finance Corporation and provide Federal supervision over private security issues was indicated today when the revised measure was reported to the Senate with unanimous indorsement of the Finance Committee. Chairman Simmons will call it up Monday, and thinks a few days' consideration necessary for its disposal.

As redrafted under agreement between secretary McAdoo and the Senate Committee, the bill centers the corporation with $500,000,000 capital and power to issue $4,000,000,000 in bonds to be advanced to war and contributory industries. Four Directors, appointed by the President instead of by Secretary McAdoo, with the latter as head of the Directorate, will manage the corporation.

The most important amendment in the original draft is one that provides that instead of the corporation's Directors, a Capital Issues Committee of five members, appointed by the Federal Reserve Board and including three of its members, will control security issues of $100,000 or more.

Another amendment restricts the corporation's power to make loans direct to private industries. It states that the Directors shall have power "to make advances directly to any corporation owning or controlling (directly or through stock ownership) any railroad or other public utility, and to any firm, corporation, or association conducting an established and going business whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, provided that such advances shall be made only in such cases as the Board of Directors in their discretion shall determine to be of exceptional importance in the public interest." These advances may be made for periods, not exceeding five years from the passage of the act, under rules prescribed by the Directors of the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill also provides that, instead of short term notes to obtain funds for extending financial aid to industry, bonds running one to five years shall be issued.

Interest rates on advances are fixed at half of 1 per cent. in excess of the discount rates in the Federal Reserve districts. The period of advances to savings banks is extended from ninety days to one year.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

KILLS AMENDMENTS TO RAILROAD BILL

Continued from Page One.

while the people of the country want us to pass appropriation bills, quit and go home, and stay there as long as possible."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, urged Government ownership as a measure of preparedness against what he warned was just ahead, a war to prevent Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines from being wrested from American control. He declared German intrigue and treachery would be used in Russia to incite the people there to an attack on Alaska. He said Russia's German masters would tell the people that Alaska was stolen from them and that it should be stolen back. Their purpose, Senator Lewis said, would be to force the United States to send a force to defend Alaska, thus dividing our armed strength and diminishing the effectiveness of our aid to the Allies in France.

Further consideration of the bill and amendments will proceed tomorrow under a rule limiting debate to five minutes for each speaker.

House Debate Nears an End.

Agreement was reached today in the House to close general debate on the Railroad Control bill tomorrow night at 6 o'clock, with indications that the bill would not be acted upon finally until early next week. Amendments are to be offered by Republicans, including one to limit the period of Government control to one year after the war and a provision to continue the rate-fixing powers with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Representative Esch of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who is leading the fight to amend the bill in these respects, made a speech today opposing the time limit and rate-fixing provisions reported by the committee. He declared that the standard return offered the railroads was excessive and urged that any surplus above fixed charges should be divided equally between the Government and the owners. Mr. Esch expressed the opinion that a division of the surplus would stimulate the carriers to a maximum of traffic.

"The minority believe that the rate-making power should remain in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Mr. Esch. "It is independent of any department. It is the one body under our Government that has had the regulation of railroads, including their rates, in charge. It has its experts and its precedents. It is thoroughly familiar with the complicated matter of the relationship of rates.

"We believe in giving the President full control of operation, to the end that there may be no delay in the transportation of troops, munitions and other war supplies. The rate-making power would not facilitate operation. It might be used to impose taxation through increases of rates.

Would Rather Trust Commission.

"It is contended that present rates have been established under competitive conditions, and that the commission, therefore, would not be able to adjust itself to the war emergency. We feel confident that the commission, with its large experience and thorough comprehension of the entire rate structure, could be more safely trusted to administer the rate-making power than could the President, harrassed as he is by a multitude of other duties.

"No other nation at war has changed its rate-making power. No other nation has given this single individual such power, not even autocratic Germany. There is no justifiable reason why we should be compelled to do it. Confidence will be re-established in the industrial world if it is made known that no change in the method or agency of rate-making is to follow Federal control.

Representative Arthur G. Dewalt of Pennsylvania said the bill amply protected short-line railroads by a provision which gave the President power to route freight. He said this provision had been included in the bill as a protection to short lines which might not be taken over by the Government. In case of any discrimination, Mr. Dewalt said, the President could route freight over the short lines and save them from financial ruin.

In answer to questions by Representative Russell of Missouri, who foresaw dire harm to railroads left out of the governmental system, Mr. Dewalt said the only way to prevent this harm would be to take them over, and "the remedy would be worse than the evil."

RAILROADS COMBAT OVERTIME PENALTY

Pay for Time and a Half Unfair, Witness Says—More Employes Seek Increases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Requests by employes that the Railroad Wage Commission recommend time and a half for overtime as a penalty for work beyond eight hours a day was answered today by E. F. Potter, assistant to the general manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, with the assertion that such a proposal was unfair and impracticable.

Mr. Potter told the commission both the managements and the employes agreed that it was impossible to run a railroad without some overtime, because many delays were beyond the control of either side. In the final analysis, he said, reduction in overtime work depended on the employes themselves, and therefore a penalty should not be imposed, though the railroads always had been willing to submit the question to arbitration by a Government board.

"I believe in paying a man for every minute of his time, but no more," Mr. Potter added.

The problems of the low-paid man held the close attention of the commission throughout the recital of J. T. Morris of Pittman, N. J., who asked wage increases for railroad ferrymen, now receiving from 32.1 to 35.8 cents an hour. His own pay amounts to $86.99 a month, and there are four in his family.

"Can you send us an itemised account of a typical monthly expenditure?" the Secretary asked.

"I'll be glad to do so, but I want to explain that if it runs beyond $86.99 it is because I work on my day off each week," the witness answered.

Mr. Morris asked wages of 50 to 62½ cents an hour, an eight-hour instead of a nine-and-a-third-hour day, and one week's vacation with pay.

LOWER UNION BARS ON RAILWAY REPAIRS

Open Shop, Longer Working Hours, and Temporary Promotions Covered by Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To hasten repair work on locomotives and railway rolling stock an agreement involving lengthening of working hours, promotion of apprentices and helpers, and maintenance of open-shop conditions has been reached between Director General McAdoo and A. C. Wharton, President of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor. The agreement affects more than 300,000 workmen.

At shops and roundhouses now working one shift, which totals less than seventy hours per week, an increase in working hours will be made, probably on a seven-day basis. In certain shops where congestion is most serious men may be required to work ten or even eleven hours, with overtime pay on the present basis, pending consideration by the Railroad Wage Commission. In certain shops arrangements will be made to quit work at 4 P. M. one day of each week. Local provisions as to working hours will be determined by railroad executives in conference with Railroad Administration officials and union leaders.

The agreement provides for maintenance of the open shop and non-discrimination on the ground of union conditions in these words:

"Mechanics applying for employment will not be denied such employment for any cause other than inability to perform the work."

HUDSON TUBE BONDS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Both Issues Increase on Announcement That Government Took Over the Property.

Announcement that Director General of Railroads McAdoo had taken over the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which owns and operates the McAdoo or Hudson tubes, was assigned yesterday as the reason for the advance in the price of the 5 per cent. adjustment income bonds of the company. Interest on this issue was paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from Oct. 1, 1913, to Oct. 1, 1916, inclusive, but since then no payments have been made. In discontinuing the interest payments the Directors announced that payments would be resumed after the company had accumulated a reserve fund of $1,000,000. After Jan. 1, 1920, interest on the bonds will become cumulative at the rate of 5 per cent.

On Wednesday these bonds sold at 17½, but yesterday they moved up to 18¾, and closed at 18¾. In December the bonds were quoted at 11. The first refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the company, which have moved up eleven points within a month, sold yesterday at 60¼ and closed at 60, the closing quotation on Wednesday.

The advance in the price of the two issues of bonds is ascribed to the action of Mr. McAdoo in taking over the property of the company at the time when he assumed control over all the railroad lines of the country, although the fact that the Hudson tubes were included in the transfer was not generally known until Wednesday. The fact that the

TAFT WARNS NATION AGAINST PEACE TRAP

Asserts Germans Are Depending on "Whispering Traitors" to Bring Inconclusive End.

POINTS TO RUSSIA'S FATE

Root Also Tells Congress of National Service That We Must Fight to a Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—"Whispering traitors" were held up to view as America's most insidious enemies by ex-President Taft, who addressed the Congress of National Service here today. He urged "the short shrift of a firing squad" for spies, incendiaries, bomb droppers, and munition tamperers. His most emphatic warning, however, was against the "whisperers," who are sowing sedition and pro-German propaganda behind a barrage of "hsh-sh-sh-s."

"Whispering traitors," said Mr. Taft, "have been the centres throughout the country of discontent. In little communities you will find that the presence of two or three who have suggested reasons why we ought not to have gone into the war, why we did wrong to Germany in this, why we did wrong to her in that—she should have kept us out of the war, and that has a paralyzing effect upon the enthusiasm of our people. It takes the fine edge off patriotism among whom these suggestions are rendered to.

"The time is coming when all these little centres of discontent, when we may meet disaster, when this devilish malignity of the German shall make them suggest a trap for fools among us, by which an inconclusive peace is to be brought about—that we shall have to call on the strength and pride of our people to stand up against any such lure and have the Germans know that they cannot lead a moral people like us to give up a moral fight like this."

Mr. Taft referred to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and said that the Bolsheviki "was gold-bricked by William of Hohenzollern and his Potsdam gang. In painting a picture of the present chaotic conditions in Russia the former President said that country now was "a babbling mass of human protoplasm."

Mr. Taft spoke of his trip during the last thirty days to the various national army cantonments and gave some of the conclusions he has formed. He gave full credit to the Administration.

"The men whom one met as the result of the selective draft were as fine material for soldiers as the world has ever seen. The average—because they have been taken as a cross section of the country—is higher than in the National Guard or in the regular army," he said.

Mr. Taft's warning against an inconclusive peace was echoed by Governor Lowden and Elihu Root. The latter was to have been one of the principal speakers, but, being unable to attend because of illness, he sent a letter warning the public to be careful not to have its attention distracted from the intense concentration necessary to win the war by the discussion about peace that was appearing in some papers and at some gatherings. He pointed out that there were not only no negotiations, but no basis for peace negotiations. In his letter, which was read at the convention, Mr. Root said:

"Let us be warned by poor Russia's present position. The Bolsheviki were very eloquent about peace 'without annexations or indemnities,' and they filled the minds of Russian soldiers and workmen with the idea to such an extent that they stopped fighting and making munitions, but when they got to Brest-Litovsk they found what the leaders probably knew all along—that Germany had no intention of making any such peace.

"She wanted the Baltic provinces of Russia, and she seized and purposes to keep them; and Russia, having stopped fighting in favor of the kind of peace she admired, finds herself in a position where for the present she has nothing whatever to say about the kind of peace there shall be. We must beware of anything in the remotest degree approaching that.

"Of course there have been mistakes and shortcomings in the conduct of the war—it would be a miracle if there were not. Sincere and constructive criticism of executive conduct is a very useful thing. But we all must be careful that neither shortcoming nor criticism tends in the slightest degree to divert or decrease the heartiness with which we all support and reinforce the President and his civil and military officers in carrying on this war.

"I beg of you as citizens of this great republic not to let your minds be carried from the great work we have before us."

A plea for universal military service was made by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who is one of the delegates to the National Service Congress, addressed the convention. She said the women of America are not working together sufficiently to win the war and until they do it will never be won.

"If they could only realize that this war is not 3,000 miles away, but is a dreadful shadow that is altogether too near and that it will get them as well as their children, they would be likeminded about this conflict," she added.

"America is simply not used to being serious about anything, and it will take the casualty lists to make women realize the enormity of the problem. I believe that is due to the fact that there is a huge percentage of unassimilated population that cannot think or act together."

CALLS OUR WAR FRIVOLOUS.

Barthelme Assails Wilson in a Lecture in Cologne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 21.—George Barthelme, former Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who has been publishing serially in that paper "My American Sketch Book," has just given a lecture on America in Cologne.

The Gazette calls him the meritorious German historian of the Wilson era and the only German journalist who witnessed the historical and decisive moment in Washington. It says that Barthelme has once again exposed the methods of this enemy, "whom we despise even more than the low rabble in the east." Although the American authorities confiscated every scrap of paper the speaker possessed, the Gazette says, he was able to depict with sarcasm and humor the American situation.

Barthelme in his lecture said that Germany was too respectable or too sleepy to "buy the American press," and that the dollar magnates were bound to England. When a financial and economic panic menaced America, he asserted, "the apostle of international law in the White House, the fanatic and ultra moralist, Woodrow Wilson, hypnotized the people." Barthelme said that America still continued to wage war in a frivolous, superficial, incompetent way, which was only possible in unmilitary America. He closed with the words, "Wilson will be the disappointed cheat."

Refuse to Let Philipp Appoint.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 21.—A measure empowering Governor Philipp to appoint a United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Husting was defeated in the Senate today, 27 to 2. In the Assembly a resolution favoring a special election for Senator was adopted, 80 to 18.

SIXTY-DAY CRISIS IN FOOD FACES US

Continued from Page One.

grains and other food turned over for shipment.

One assertion made tonight was that all wheat and other cereals which had been offered by the farmers had been handled and that the Railroad Administration had even sent agents among the producers to urge them to bring out their grains for shipment and had suggested that the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture start campaigns among these producers.

Figures, given out tonight by the Railroad Administration, put yesterday's grain movement, exclusive of milled flour, from country elevators to primary markets, ports, and for general consumption, at 5,161 cars, or approximately 6,706,300 bushels, and the average daily movement for nine days, from Feb. 11 to 20 inclusive (Feb. 17 omitted) was put at 6,334,900 bushels. It was stated that the daily movements were increasing, and that there was every indication that the 8,000,000 bushel mark could be reached and held, and certainly would if the flour moved was included in the figure set by Mr. Hooyer as a minimum.

The figures of the Railroad Administration show that in the nine days ending Feb. 20, 7,361,000 bushels of corn have been moved into primary markets and about 9,329,000 bushels of oats. It is admitted that despite this increased movement the price of corn has jumped 15 cents a bushel, due probably to the fact that the market has been exhausted and that the corn moved was in great demand. There is some speculation as to whether manipulation in one form or another may have had something to do with the increase in price, and this will be investigated.

Assurances to Allied Envoys.

To meet the requirements for shipment of meat, the Railroad Administration stated, that it had from the 10th to the 21st of February, inclusive, moved 9,363 cars in solid trains to Eastern points. Beginning Monday there will be ten trains a day, two from Minneapolis, two from St. Paul, and six from Chicago, each carrying 1,200 to 1,500 tons of meats. This arrangement has been made in answer to a request from the Food Administration for the immediate movement of about 150,000 tons, held at these points, which is needed for shipment to Europe.

That ships are being long delayed in harbors because the transportation lines fail to bring the food for export to the seaboard was not admitted by Railroad Administration experts. It is stated that in many instances cars are held up because of the lack of ships.

Secretary McAdoo today told Earl Reading, the British Ambassador; Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, and André Tardieu, French High Commissioner, that six trainloads of meat products for export to the Allies would be moved eastward daily for the next month.

The representatives of the three allied nations were also told that 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of corn were being taken to primary markets in the West each day.

Secretary McAdoo further stated that good progress is being made in diversion of export freight traffic from New York to South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

Mr. Hoover's statement as to the food situation is as follows:

"In response to many inquiries I beg to say it is true that since Dec. 1 we have fallen far behind our agreed food program with the Allies. By the end of February we will be short 45,000,000 bushels in cereal products which we undertook as our share of their supplies. We will also be short of the amount of meat and pork products that we were to deliver.

"This deficiency is due solely to the railway congestion since that date. The railway directorate since coming into control on Jan. 1 has made effort to find a remedy, but during the month of January the weather was insuperable, and although progress has been made since Feb. 5 the situation is the accumulation of three months' delays.

"The next sixty days will be the most critical period in our food history. The simple fact is that the problem goes far deeper than supplies to the Allies. During the last three months we have fallen far behind in movement of foodstuffs from the farms to the consuming and storage centres.

"Up to the 1st of February less than 50 per cent. of the normal ratio of corn has been moved, less than 80 per cent. of the oats and less than 60 per cent. of the potatoes. From Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 we were short in the usual movement of grains and grain products into the terminals alone by over 120,000 carloads, (over 120,000,000 bushels,) and this is further aggregated by similar shortage outside the terminals.

"Furthermore, this year we have the largest percentage of soft corn in many years and though we have a record crop of corn, a considerable portion of the soft corn will be lost by spoiling unless it can be moved in the next sixty days to the drying terminals. The least amount of grain that must be loaded for the next sixty days is 8,000,000 bushels per day—and we have not yet attained that. Less than this will solve neither the Allied nor our domestic situation.

"We had about 130,000 carloads of potatoes on Nov. 1, which should have been moved from the principal producing centres, and up to the 1st of February we had moved about 28,000 carloads, while we should have moved over 50,000 in this period. The result is that potatoes are piled up spoiling in the producers' hands, and the consuming centres have only been supplied by virtue of the Summer gardens and other stores carried over from last year.

"There is a great deal of livestock which has been ready for the market for some time, but is still held in the farmers' hands through inability to secure transportation. These cattle are eating their heads off without increasing their meat value, and are only adding to the costs of the farmer and consuming the grain.

Serious Effects of Blockade.

"The effect of this delayed movement has been many fold:

First—To jeopardize the safety of a great deal of the soft corn and perishables such as potatoes.

Second—The stricture in flow of distribution has entirely disturbed the price conditions in the country by practically suspending the law of supply and demand. The margins between the farmer and the consumer in many commodities were never wider than they are today because the consuming trades are undersupplied and the farmers compete for transportation. Prices of the coarse grains have reached unheard of levels, while the limited transportation has diminished the farmers' returns.

Third—The cost of grains for feeding livestock was so increased to the feeders of finished cattle that they face serious losses. The costs of the dairying industries have necessarily greatly increased.

Fourth.—Through the large consuming areas we have been living off reserves through the period of scant supplies. These reserves are in many sections approaching exhaustion.

Fifth—We have been unable to transport to seaboard the necessary foodstuffs for the Allies. This has not been due so much to the actual inability of the railways giving priority to foodstuffs for allied shipping as it has been to bringing products from the farms to the terminal markets, where they can be aggregated, prepared, and purchasrd by the Allies.

"The economic ramifications of this whole delay in the movement of the national harvest are almost countless, and they present the most critical of situations, of which no solution exists but a continued expansion of the efforts of the Railway Administration in the movement of foodstuffs in every direction to the exclusion of much other commerce of the country. Considerable progress has been made in the last ten days, but continued rises in the price of cereal commodities and the failure to secure sufficient surplus over immediate domestic consumption to feed the Allies, are evidence that there is still a deficiency in food cars, and that they need to be still further increased.

"Comparisons of the movement from day to day during the last few days with movements of similar periods last year reflect the efforts being made by the railway Directorate. We have a long accumulation to be got over and to be got over within the next sixty days.

"The situation calls ior every cooperation of the public—through the quick loading of cars, loading them to capacity, and discharging them quickly—and in every way reducing the tax on the railways. Co-operation can be given by reduction in consumption of foodstuffs, by the consumption of home and local stores to the exclusion, so far as may be, of transported articles. If every interest co-operates we shall supply the Allies and remedy the distribution of our abundant domestic supplies, for our farms are full of foodstuffs.

"No effort is being spared to move allied food as fast as it can be accumulated in the interior, and today the railway Directorate is arranging special trains to carry meat and packing-house products from Chicago to load the waiting ships."

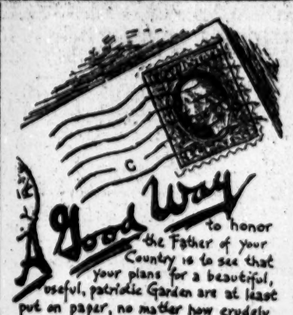
PROVIDES A SMALLER LOAF.

Food Administration Permits Baking of One Weighing 12 Ounces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To enable the people of the United States to make further savings of wheat flour, the Food Administration has decided to permit bakers to offer for sale a three-quarter-pound loaf.

"Investigations recently conducted by the Food Administration," a statement tonight said, "led to the conviction that in several cities of the country there are many families whose daily consumption of bread is less than one pound. The one-pound loaf has given these families more bread than they could economically consume, and the twelve-ounce loaf is now announced in order that bakers may produce a unit better fitted to the needs of such city dwellers."


A Good Way
to honor the Father of your Country is to see that your plans for a beautiful, useful, patriotic Garden are at least put on paper, no matter how crudely, today—and let the Noble Stamp of Washington carry your plans to us through the mails—in time to earn not only our utmost consideration, but a 20% discount!
T. HICKS & SON
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

WINTER SPORTS
in the
Pocono Mountains
For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write
Hotel Advertising Company,
90 West Street, New York.

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th to 38th Sts.

FOR TO-MORROW—SATURDAY

Misses' Spring Apparel

Presenting Dominant New Notes In Smart Fashions

Sizes 14 to 20 Years.

Misses' Waistcoat-Peplum Suit

39.50

SPRING SUIT (*illustrated*) is of navy or black men's wear serge, also black-and-white checked worsted; white novelty fabric collar and waistcoat; silk braid-trimmed.

Misses' New Tailored Suits

Short Jacket Suits, Many with Waistcoats

ALSO suits with longer length coats. The new sleeves are bell-like, buckled to match coat, or extend almost to the elbow with gauntlet cuffs; waistcoats of silk or cloth fabrics; skirts feature slender lines.

29.50 to 195.00

Misses' New Spring Coats

Coats With or Without Belts

NEW style collar, sleeves, belts or pockets, on hip to full length coats, of tricotine, gabardine, silvertone, wool velour, Bolivia, serge, wool jersey or new silk weaves, also sleeveless Sport Coats and Coatee-Capes.

15.75 to 125.00

Misses' New Spring Dresses

Eton or Irregular Tunic Dresses

SILK Dresses emphasize the slender straight-line silhouette, many beaded or embroidered. Tailored dresses of wool scrim, Poiret twill, tricotine or serge feature Eton, coatee or straight-line models. Skirts with irregular or draped tunics.

18.50 to 98.50

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

FOR TO-MORROW—SATURDAY

Smart Tan Laced Shoes

For Misses

7.50

A New Spring Shoe for Immediate Wear

DARK tan or black Russia calfskin laced shoe, made on a smart walking last, with simulated wing tips, welted leather soles and low heels.

Sizes—2½ to 7½ *Widths*—AA to D

MISSES' SHOE SHOP—*Third Floor.*

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384 386 388 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST

announce the readiness of their staff of Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking Designers to accept orders for Early Spring from Imported Models just received from their representatives now in Paris

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

To-morrow, a Special Showing of Women's New Spring Dresses

In serge, jersey, taffeta, crepe de Chine, foulards, silkginghams, beaded Georgettes and printed indestructible voiles, at the following popular prices:

$19.75 to 39.50

Also an entirely new collection of

Women's Separate Skirts, $5.50 to 19.75

For dress, sports or general wear, in plaid or striped worsteds, velvet corduroy, serge, poplin, Baronette satins, silkginghams and failles.

"GREATEST ART EVENT OF MANY YEARS"

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

Madison Square South, New York

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

CONTINUING UNTIL THE DATE OF SALE,

TO-DAY, "WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY," INCLUDED.

SPECIAL VIEW SUNDAY NEXT

AFTERNOON FROM 2 UNTIL 5 O'CLOCK

THE NOTABLE ART COLLECTION

Formed by the late

George A. Hearn

MERCHANT, ART PATRON AND BENEFACTOR

The Entire Collection To Be Sold

AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

AS DIRECTED BY THE TERMS OF THE WILL

Clarkson Cowl, Herbert Spencer Greims and George E. Schanck, Executors

The Extensive Collection of Paintings

WILL BE SOLD

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza Hotel

On the Evenings of February 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and March 1st

(ADMISSION BY CARD, LIMITED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE BALL ROOM, TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS, THE APPLICANT INDICATING THE NIGHT THEY ARE TO BE USED)

AND THE OTHER VALUABLE ART PROPERTY

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

On the Afternoons of February 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and March 1st, 2d and 4th

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

The Sale Will Be Conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

NOTICE TO ALL ICE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, as provided in Chapter 4 of the laws of 1918, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, that the manufacture and sale of artificial ice is prohibited on and after March 1, 1918, in the City of New York, on Long Island, and in the counties bordering on the Hudson River, up to and including the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer. No person, partnership or corporation shall engage in the business of manufacturing, selling and delivering artificial ice in any city of more than one million inhabitants after March 1, 1918, and before February 1, 1919, before first obtaining a license so to do, to be issued by the Ice Comptroller in the form prescribed by him.

This notice is given, therefore, to all persons interested in order that they may make application, in writing, to the Ice Comptroller at his office, Room 3233, 120 Broadway. Such applications must be made by mail to the undersigned.

B. B. ODELL, Ice Comptroller.

Josephus Daniels
Secretary of the Navy

Samuel Gompers
President American Federation of Labor

FREE PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 22 (Washington's Birthday), at 8 o'clock, in the Lexington Theatre, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue. Admission will be free. The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, sponsor for the meeting, invites the people of New York to come and hear what these big men in the nation's war administration have to tell.

"Outwitting the Hun"

By Lieut. "Smiling" Pat O'Brien

The War's Greatest Story

Read this astounding adventure of Lieut. O'Brien—his jump from the speeding prison train, his narrow escape from starvation, his brushes with German soldiers and guards.

New York Sunday American Beginning March 3

Lieut. O'Brien lectures Brooklyn Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall Sunday Night.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper trains now leave earlier in obedience to orders of the Government. Advertising copy for insertion in The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication; otherwise advertisements may be omitted.

WADSWORTH LAUDS BIG NEW WAR EFFORT

Senator Declares That We Are Rapidly Turning Corner Toward Greater Efficiency.

NO TIME TO BE COMPLACENT

Traffic Chief Hears Congress's Attitude Toward Railways Blamed for Troubles.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who was one of the leaders of the criticism of executive departments in the Senate Military Committee's hearing last month, declared last night at a patriotic meeting of the Traffic Club, held at the Waldorf in place of the organization's annual dinner, that conditions were now rapidly improving. "In my judgment," he said, "we are rapidly turning the corner toward greater efficiency. Washington is doing better work now than two, three, or four months ago. I think that never in the history of this country have so many able men been gathered into one city as there are now in Washington.

"Sometimes I think it would be wise in some instances to give these men more than advisory powers; to concentrate them in some agency with power to make decisions and to do things. And steps are being taken which will slowly but surely bring about that coordination which we must have.

"It will not do (and I think it will never be repeated) for one department of the Government to take a step of great importance without the knowledge of the other departments, as in a recent instance. Step by step America is reaching her maximum efficiency.

"The railroads are our first line of communication and shipping our second line. What a blessing it would have been if we had established a great American merchant marine which would have been an immediate link between America's industrial establishments and Pershing's army in France.

"One thing for all of us to bear in mind is that we cannot and shall not be complacent about this war. The great army which we shall have in France in 1918 is as truly defending America as if it were fighting on our own shores. When each of us realizes that this is a fact there will be no doubt about the result."

Senator William E. Borah, speaking on George Washington, said that if the peace conference led, as might be hoped, to some form of federalization in international organization, the life of Washington and the organization of the Government reared by him and his associates would be studied more closely than ever.

"The underlying issue of this war," he declared, "is whether a nation shall be free. The ideals of Washington and the ideals of Frederick the Great are battling on the battlefields of Europe. This is our war. There is no need to be misled as to war aims of this conflict. There is just one aim for the people of this country to keep in mind, and that is to destroy the Hohenzollern dynasty. The Kaiser is right when he says that a victory must come before peace, but it must be our victory.

"There never can be any peace worth having, any peace that will be permanent, until the last vestige of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties has been driven into exile.

"Of course, we should all like to see Belgium completely restored to her own. Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. Serbia restored and compensated, and Poland restored; we should like to see democracy prevail in the European world. But let us not forget that the great issue is whether the doctrines of the Kaiser or those of George Washington shall prevail."

Congressman Jacob E. Meeker said that industrially Americans were the greatest people on earth, but that politically they were amateurs. "We know more about business and less about government," he said, "than any other people who have ever been intrusted with both.

A musical entertainment filled in between the speeches, and the plan of substituting the meeting for the dinner did not seem to decrease the attendance. Much applause was created by the speech of an entertainer, who appeared made up as William G. McAdoo, and delivered a talk on Government operation of the railroads. Senator Borah led the applause when the pseudo McAdoo said:

"We didn't have the money to buy the railroads, so we are operating them, just like we operate the Post Office Department." Other remarks, which were vigorously applauded, were: "The weather has been against us, but wait till it gets warm," and "The Supreme Court fooled us and construed our eight-hour law as it read."

TAMMANY WOMEN ON PAR WITH MEN

Continued from Page One.

by becoming members of the regular political organization, just the same as men, and we should proceed to do so at once."

REGISTER TODAY ON 4 CONGRESS VACANCIES

Women Voters Will Have First Opportunity to Exercise Franchise —Law Requires Giving of Age.

Today will be the first day of registration for the men and women voters who live within the four Congressional districts of the city in which a special election will be held on March 5 for Congressmen to fill vacancies. These districts are the Seventh and Eighth, in Brooklyn, and the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts, of Manhattan and the Bronx. Polls for registration will be open today from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. Tomorrow (Saturday) will be the second and last day for registration, the polls remaining open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

In Brooklyn the special election is being held to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of John J. Fitzgerald, who retired to practice law, and Daniel J. Griffin, who retired to take up the duties of Sheriff of Kings County. In the Seventh District the Democratic candidate is John J. Delaney, an attorney. His Republican opponent is John S. Gaynor. In the Eighth District William E. Cleary, a civic worker, is the Democratic candidate, and his Republican opponent is Wilmot L. Morehouse.

In the Twenty-first District, which includes the upper part of Manhattan and the lower part of the Bronx, a lively contest is expected. The district under the old apportionment favored the Democrats, but as at present laid out the Republicans consider they will have a walkover. The election is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Murray Hulbert, the present Dock Commissioner. The Democrats have nominated J. F. Donovan, while the Republican candidate is John A. Boiles. The district has a large negro population, and the negro Republicans there have decided to run the Rev. Reverdy Ransome, editor of The Afro-American, as their candidate. In the Twenty-second District the Democrats have nominated Anthony J. Griffin. His Republican opponent is Richard Furlong.

The Boards of Registration will register all women who are American citizens, more than 21 years of age, and resident in the State one year, in the county four months, and in the election district thirty days. Under the law women voters are required to tell their full age, but it will be left with the election inspectors to determine if it is permissible for a woman simply to state that she is "over 21 years of age."

The Board of Elections is to remain open until midnight tomorrow night to permit the filing of certificates of nominations for the special elections.

DEMOCRATS NAME GRIFFIN.

Will Oppose Furlong in Special Bronx Congressional Election.

The Democratic Designating Committee of the Twenty-second Congressional District last night nominated ex-State Senator Anthony J. Griffin to fill the vacancy in Congress left by the resignation of Henry Bruckner, who resigned on the first of the year to become Borough President of the Bronx. Ex-Assemblyman Philip E. Schmidt presided over the meeting.

The nominating speech was made by Borough President Bruckner, who called for the election of a Democrat in order that support might be given to the policies of President Wilson, whose name, one hundred years hence, would be celebrated, Bruckner said, as that of George Washington is today. Delegates both from the old Twenty-second District, and from the new district, as reapportioned, sat at the meeting, in order that the nomination should be valid, whether or not the courts decided that the reapportionment was legal.

KASTELS ARE INDICTED.

A Grand Jury returned indictments yesterday against Philip Kastel, a stock salesman; his wife, Maude E., and Grant Rose on charges of conspiracy to extort $20,000 from Paul E. Heller, President of the Heller Brothers Steel Company at Newark, N. J. The defendants, who had requested to be heard by the jury, were not permitted to appear in the Grand Jury room, were arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions and released in $7,500 bail each, the same amount they were required to furnish when arrested on the same charges.

One Hundred and Forty Years Ago Today—

George Washington and our first National Army were enduring almost unbelievable suffering in Winter quarters in Valley Forge. No money to pay the troops. Very little to feed or clothe them, and part of that coming from the French Government. Crude weapons. No organization among the people—only the patriotism of individuals and a loose organization of separate Colonies. Yet in Woodrow Wilson's biography of Washington we can read today the remarkable fortitude and determination of the great leader and of the army whose privations he shared.

On this anniversary of Washington's birth let us renew our obligations to work and save and serve wherever our service will best strengthen the organization behind our brave men on land and sea.

Personal responsibility as well as pride should be the feeling in every civilian's heart today as the splendid soldiers of our National Army march through New York. Responsibility for all our men in uniform means an obligation to prevent waste of time, money or food; to work harder, earn more by producing more and thus have more to lend to our Government.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Authorized by the U. S. Treasury to sell War Savings and Thrift Stamps

Are You Going to

A MASQUERADE OR FANCY COSTUME BALL?

Rich Chinese Silks, Robes, Obies, Draperies, Headgear, Ornaments—Everything for a successful costume awaits your choosing in

The Far East Department

Whether you will attend the festivities as "a slant-eyed mandarin, a ravishing slave-woman, an ear-ringed pirate, a black-robed chanting priest, a sloe-eyed maiden, a silver-jingling fortune teller, a geisha girl," or any of a number of fantastically garbed Orientals, the Far East Section can find among the treasures of its little shops the fabrics and ornaments for the successful interpretation of your idea.

Here are richest Silks, Brocades and Cut Velvets. Priest Coats, Native Kimonos, Mandarin Coats and Women's Chinese Suits, Mandarin Skirts and Obies. Chinese Marriage Hats, and an almost unending store of handsome Silk Tassels, embroidered Strips, Jade, Amber, Crystal and Colored Stone Ornaments.

P. S.—This will be of particular interest to those who will attend the Chu Chin Chow Ball.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Macy's—Far East Section, Fourth Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

TOMORROW, THE LAST DAY OF THE

NINETY SECOND ANNIVERSARY SALE

Celebrating the Founding of the Lord & Taylor Store in 1826

For Misses—Smart Serge Dresses—Specially Priced

$15.00

Practical, inexpensive Dresses, modish as can be and fashioned of fine quality Serges. Any number of models strictly tailored, button and buckle trimmed; others combining Serge with dotted Foulard or plaid Silks. Eton and Jumper effects, draped and straight-line bodices; tunic skirts. Dresses that under ordinary conditions would command $25.00.

New Dresses Are Arriving Daily

Tailored Serges and Tricotines, in models of marked distinction, **$25.00, $29.50, $37.50 to $95.00.**

Last Day of the Anniversary Sale.
Misses' Tailor-made Suits at $37.50

A collection of showroom samples, in finest Tricotines, Mannish Serges, Club Checks and Coverts; one of a style, and introducing the cleverest novelties of the season. Sizes 16 and 18 years.

Third Floor.

Spring Modes

For Girls and Juniors

If she wears "Shoe-top" models, her choice will be one of these smart novelty checks, in cool, clear colorings with white pique collar and big pearl buttons. Coats are straight and very jaunty; skirts have shoulder straps.

The Junior Miss of 15 and 17 will fancy a Suit of Tricotine or Serge. Clever models with dotted foulard are quite dressy; and for school or sports wear there are soft homespuns and serges, combined with check velours.

New Serge Coat Dresses are here with double collars and cuffs of white organdie piped with gay color. Sizes 13 to 17 years.

Girls' Wash Dresses

A splendid assortment of Chambrays, Ginghams and Linens; in sizes 8 to 14 years.....$5.75

Third Floor.

Anniversary Briefs

Ground Floor.

$4.00 Suede Leather Bags, **$2.95**

$3.50 to $5.50 Women's Fancy Hose.....**$2.65**

$7.95 Real Filet Lace Collars, **$3.95**

$10.50 Real Filet Lace Collar and Cuff Sets.....**$6.95**

75c Washable Shetland Veils, **37c**

75c Madeira Embroidered Handkerchiefs; each.....**50c**

$1.50 Necklaces of Gros Grain ribbon, with large ornaments, **$1.00**

2-Clasp White Duplex Cloth Gloves, yellow lined (washable in cold water); pair, **$1.50**

65c Cabinets of Initialed Stationery (18 sheets paper, 18 cards and 36 envelopes)..**49c**

Ivory Soap, large size cakes, **10c**
Limit 12 cakes to a customer

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

A Collection of Spring's Smartest Models—Made Especially for This Event

$25.00

Suits of the latest correct styles, the production of skilled tailors who have embodied in them the Mode's distinctively new features.

Many models in navy and black serges and light colored Homespuns that fashionable women are now wearing.

Women's Spring Coats, $24.50

Difficult to judge of the values offered at this price until you haveactually seen the garments. Styled with definite smartness and splendidly tailored of Wool Poplin, Diagonal Coverts, Tweeds, Homespuns and Check Velours; half lined with peau de cygne.

Third Floor.

A Sale of Silk Dresses, $35.00

Latest models for Street and Afternoon wear are offered in this specially prepared event. Dresses of Taffeta and Foulard Silks, copies of higher priced models and unusual values at this very attractive price.

Third Floor.

Fashion's Favorite for Spring—These

High-Cut Boots Of Suede or Satin

$7.85

Gracefully modeled on slender, aristocratic lines, these laced Boots are made of supple Gray Suede or lustrous Black Satin.

Sold regularly at $9.50 and $10.50, these are the smartest novelties in Footwear.

Women's Tan and Black Leather Novelty Boots
Reduced from $7.00 and $8.00
$5.95
Sizes incomplete

New Patent Leather Oxfords with hand turned soles and Louis XVI. heels are specially priced at $7.85.

Second Floor

For the Anniversary Sale

Supremely Smart Spring Hats

$10.00

The Shapes Those That Paris Dictates

High, close-fitting Turbans and helmet-like Toques sponsored by Maria Guy and Reboux. Towering bow or saucy quill emphasizing their dashing lines.

New Tams appear in jaunty phases and picturesque Poke effects with a captivating tilt of brim.

Wing trimmed Hats as Lanvin fancies them; Oriental Turbans that reflect the Turkish inspiration.

Sailors and Mushrooms, new and distinctive. Lisere Hats, all of them in every fashionable color and combination. Values arranged especially for this event.

Special for Saturday
300 Trimmed Hats, $5.50, $6.95, $7.50
Fourth Floor

Tomorrow the Last Day to Obtain This Splendid Suite at the Anniversary Sale Price

$165.00 Tapestry Living Room Suite, $100.00

or separately, Davenport $65.00, Arm Chair $35.00, Arm Rocker or Wing Chair furnished at $35.00.

This beautiful Suite was made to Lord & Taylor specifications, is fitted with loose cushion spring filled seats; moss and hair construction; spring edge and web bottoms; outside backs covered with same material; upholstered with excellent quality of tapestry in choice patterns.

Sixth Floor.

Colonial Tapestry Wing Chairs or Rockers

Mahogany frames and excellent quality of Tapestry.

$19.75
Value $35.00.

Queen Anne Fireside Arm Chair or Rocker

Exclusive Lord & Taylor design; fine grade of Tapestry.

$25.00
Value $40.00.

Founded 1826

Lord & Taylor

Tel. Greeley 1900

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Closed Today
Open Tomorrow
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Bring the Movies Into Your Home

Everyone cannot be a movie star—but there are many events in the lives of men and women—young and old—worth recording in action. For instance, a pretty house wedding, a golden anniversary, tours and travels, vacation play, college events and the like provide excellent subjects for the amateur movie man.

Motion Picture Cameras for the Amateur

Almost any man who has handled a camera can quickly learn to operate one of them. They are really inexpensive as prices of motion picture apparatus go—and ready to swing into action as one handles a "still camera."

"Cub Special" Camera $109.00
"Star Reporter" Camera $149.00

Tripod with tilting and panoramic top, weight 9½ lbs. $24.89

We purchased them after a careful search of the market for a dependable motion picture camera which could be operated by an amateur, which would produce results of a professional character and which could be reasonably priced. We are pleased to announce that we are the sole agents in Greater New York for these cameras.

Other Users

The manufacturer of heavy machinery.

The contracting and engineering organization.

The manufacturer of food products or apparel who wishes to advertise his sanitary workrooms.

The Motion Picture Exhibitor who wants to give his topical reviews a local interest.

Some Features Are

the 50 M. M. Focus Bausch and Lomb Tessar Lenses, Series 10, speed F-3.5, a film register, exposure indicator to eliminate guesswork, direct view finder, adjustable shutter and other things we shall be glad to show you when you call at our Camera Department.

We carry a complete line of Kodaks, Cameras and Photographic Supplies—at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Don't Forget Mr. Commuter!

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

When Knitting for Army & Navy Men Use

The Betsy Ross Yarns

65c per hank

5 Pounds or More, $2.50 Per Pound.
Colors, Khaki and Grey.

A yarn especially constructed with a twist to give service.

Sold at
354 Fourth Ave., Corner 26th Street.
366 Fifth Ave. (4th Floor)
Bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Phone—Madison Square 5525.

Welcome Boys of Camp Upton

Living Washington's Creed To-day

The countless sacrifices men and women are making these trying times are glorious tributes to him who said:

"It is incumbent upon each person, of every description, to contribute to his country's welfare."

Store Closed To-day

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

FRANKLIN CABRIOLET

Series Nine (current model) Cabriolet fitted with Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels; practically new—run 400 miles.

Closed Washington's Birthday, but our salesmen in attendance at Newark Automobile Show. Telephone 610 Market, Extension No. 19, can arrange to show this and other cars in our Used Car Department.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Telephone 4000 Mulberry.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

POOR APPETITE

Causes: Over-eating, wrong food, general run down condition, excesses, not enough sleep, etc. Eat a BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLL at night until your system is cleaned out. Then keep the system clean by eating part of a ROLL as occasion may require. 6rolls 15c. Druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

M'ADOO SEEKS HELP FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

Will Ask States and Municipalities to Permit Rate Increases to Meet War Conditions.

PRESIDENT APPROVES IT

Declares It Is Essential That All Utilities Be Maintained at Maximum Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Following the receipt of communications from several of the big public utility corporations asking that State and local authorities be urged to consider quickly arguments for readjustment of rates which would tend toward maximum of efficiency, William G. McAdoo, as Secretary of the Treasury, brought the matter to the attention of President Wilson.

He received today a reply from the President expressing the conviction that the public utilities formed a vital part of the war machinery and authorising him to take up with the proper officials, when circumstances might make such action advisable, the problems involved.

The representatives of the public utilities had brought before Mr. McAdoo what they believed to be the necessity for a general increase in rates if service was to be extended to meet the increased demands of wartime activities. It is possible that some consideration may be given by the Federal Government to the question of extending credit necessary for expansion, especially if the War Finance Corporation bill is adopted.

The utilities in which the Federal Railroad Administration will interest itself are street railway, light, heat, and power companies. Where it appears necessary increases in fares or rates may be suggested.

McAdoo's Appeal.

Copies of the correspondence between the President and Mr. McAdoo were made public today. The Secretary's letter to the President follows:

Feb. 15, 1918.

Dear Mr. President—I beg to hand you herewith several memoranda and letters relating to street railway and other local public utilities furnishing light, heat, and power, which I have been asked to bring to your attention by a committee representing public utility interests.

These papers indicate the existence of genuine apprehension regarding the adequacy, under present conditions, of the services and rates of local public utilities. The view is expressed that increased wages and the high cost of essential materials and supplies have affected them as they have affected everybody else, and that united effort will be necessary in order to meet alike the public requirements for service and the corporate financial needs upon which that service depends.

As Secretary of the Treasury, I must take official notice of these matters. It is obvious that every part of our industrial and economic life should be maintained at its maximum strength in order that each may contribute in the fullest measure to the vigorous prosecution of the war. Our local public utilities must not be permitted to become weakened. Transportation of workers to and from our vital industries and the health and comfort of our citizens in their homes are dependent upon them, and the necessary power to drive many of our war industries and many other industries essential to the war is produced by them. It may be that here and there, because of the prominence given to less important interests immediately at hand, State and local authorities do not always appreciate the close connection between the soundness and efficiency of the local utilities and the national strength and vigor, and do not resort with sufficient promptness to the call for remedial measures. In such cases, I am confident that all such State and local authorities will respond promptly to the national needs when the matter is fairly and properly brought before them.

Our public service utilities are closely connected with and are an essential part of our preparations for and successful prosecution of the war, and the unfavorable tendencies which the accompanying papers reveal may most effectively be checked, wherever they may be found to exist, and the needed relief obtained, only by prompt action on the part of the respective local authorities.

I earnestly hope that you may feel justified in expressing the conviction that the vital part which the public utilities companies represent in the life and war-making energy of the nation ought to receive fair and just recognition by State and local authorities.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) W. G. McADOO.
The President, the White House.

President Wilson's Reply.

Here is the President's reply:

The White House, Washington,
19 February, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have examined with care the memoranda and letters which you transmitted to me with your letter of the fifteenth. I fully share the views you express regarding the importance of the public service utilities as a part of our national equipment, especially in wartime. It is essential that these utilities should be maintained at their maximum efficiency and that everything reasonably possible should be done with that end in view. I hope that State and local authorities, where they have not already done so, will, when the facts are properly laid before them, respond promptly to the necessities of the situation.

I shall be glad to have you communicate with the local authorities whenever the information in your possession suggests that such a course is desirable and in the national interests.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

MAY CONSIDER TERMS HUTCHESON DEMANDS

Conference Proposed to Decide Whether to Recast Shipyard Labor Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—While William L. Hutcheson, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners today dropped most of the demands he had presented as necessary to obtain his co-operation with the United States Shipping Board and its Labor Adjustment Board, he still held out against signing the agreement to leave all questions of wages, hours, and conditions of employment in the board's hands, as requested by President Wilson, and to that extent, at least, continued to "obstruct."

At a conference with Charles A. Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, he clung to his stand that concessions, other than the closed shop, which he had presented, must be reviewed. When he left the conference he referred to this request on his part as an ultimatum, and asserted that the Government would "have to come to me" if it hoped to continue relations.

There were indications today that, rather than assume responsibility for throwing Mr. Hutcheson out of the negotiations entirely, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Adjustment Board might call a conference of the signers of the original Labor Adjustment Board agreement, including agents of the American Federation of Labor, the metal trades, the Shipping Board, and the Navy Department, and place before them the requests which Mr. Hutcheson now makes. If, at this conference, it is voted to disregard Mr. Hutcheson, the matter will end there.

Under the present agreement, subscribed to by all trades in the shipbuilding industry with the exception of the carpenters, the decisions made are, as a rule, considered final. There is provision, however, for their review by a committee of six, three representing the Government and three the American Federation of Labor.

Any change in the agreement to satisfy Hutcheson probably would be made to cover all trades, if adopted. It can be stated definitely, however, that Hutcheson's demand for a closed shop would not be granted, and that consideration would be given to Hutcheson's requests only on the ground that some of them might be justified.

Preliminary estimates of the results of the campaign to enroll 250,000 ship workers show that the number sought will be much exceeded and that thousands of union men have joined without restriction against working with unorganized workers.

SCANDINAVIA UNION MADE CLOSER BY WAR

Dr. Egan Says Confederacy of Nations Is Not Only Possible, but Probable.

FEEL DESERTED BY WORLD

Declares Countries Realize They Need Each Other's Aid for Their Economic Welfare.

Recent progress of the war is tending to drive the three Scandinavian nations away from their leanings toward one or another of the belligerents and toward a closer industrial and economic rapprochement among themselves, according to Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American Minister to Denmark, who spoke yesterday before the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the Chemists Club on the position of the Scandinavian countries. His address was devoted principally to the intellectual and moral tendencies in the three nations.

"There was a time," he said, "before America's entry into the war, when the torpedoing of Norwegian ships by German submarines would have led Norway to declare war on Germany if the cooler heads of the Government had not seen that this was impossible without the aid of Sweden. Norway feels herself a mild and liberal country, and has always been strongly attracted toward English and American ideas.

"In Denmark dread of Germany is a natural condition of mind. Every woman and child in Denmark knows that the fate of the Serbians may be theirs on twenty-four hours' notice. Before the war Germany had gained a grip on the commercial classes, which sentimentally were against her; but since the war there has been a constant and heavy export of Danish foodstuffs to England. Denmark has been full of German agents trying to buy up the exports to England at higher prices, but the Danes have held off and refused to sell. Here, too, however, there has been much resentment against the blockade.

"Germany to the Swedes has for years represented benevolent amiability. Not only was Germany regarded as the best hope of support against the always dreaded menace of Russia, but the ruling classes had for years past been bound to Germany by close kinship of ideas. The aristocratic party, which till within the last few months was dominant in Sweden, regarded their country as the Prussia of Scandianavia, despising the Danes and still more the Norwegians.

"However, the masses of Sweden came last year to feel that the pro-Germanism of the ruling classes was leading them toward serious difficulties, now that the Russian danger had been removed. In consequence, Sweden became liberalized and the Swedish King was compelled to meet the rulers of Denmark and Norway to consult for the common interest of the three nations. At the outbreak of the war there were wide differences among the three countries, but a Scandinavian confederacy is now not only possible but probable. The Scandinavians feel that they have been deserted by the rest of the world and must lean upon each other. The ideas of Denmark and Norway are our ideas, and Sweden, relieved of the clinging terror of Russian autocracy, is beginning to approach them.

EXAMINES CAILLAUX.

Military Investigator Calls Him—Bolo Evidence to Appeals Court.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The documents and evidence in the case of Bolo Pacha, convicted of treason and sentenced to death, will be submitted to the Court of Appeals tomorrow. It will be about three weeks before the appeal will be acted upon.

Captain Bouchardon of the Military Court today sent for Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier, who is accused of treason, and submitted him to a long examination.

WHERE TO FILE RETURNS.

Collector Edwards Explains Requirements of the Income Tax Law.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street Internal Revenue District yesterday issued a statement in answer to many inquiries as to where income tax returns are to be filed.

"All those persons whose business offices are within the boundaries of the Second District should file their returns at the Custom House as usual," the statement said. "Numerous inquiries have been made at the Custom House as to whether there is any change in the law as to where income tax returns should be filed. In reply, I would like to state that all people having offices in this district should file their returns at the Custom House as in the past.

"The particular reason for this is that a taxpayer should file his return in the district where the records and books of his accounts are kept. This is more convenient for him as well as for the Collector. This rule applies to all collection districts throughout the United States. It will also facilitate matters in the event that the Government desires at any time to examine accounts or books.

"The new law contemplated taking care of the man who had no business address. In a case of this kind, where a man files a return for a small salary, a permanent address where he can be reached should be written on the return. In other words, there is no change in the law; the taxpayer has the privilege of making his return in the district in which his business office is located."

Collector Edwards said a question had been raised whether or not a taxpayer who had included all of his income subject to the excess profits tax in his income tax return, Form 1,040, and paid that tax and taken his deduction therefor, would have to file Form 1,101, or rather, his excess profits tax return. In reply to an inquiry from the Collector, Commissioner Roper in Washington telegraphed as follows:

"Taxpayers whose entire net income is included in Block A, Form 1,040, will not be required to make return on Form 1,101."

Collector Edwards said it should be understood that the extension of time for filing from March 1 to April 1 covered all returns required under the war income tax, excess profits, and all other war taxes. The extension, however, does not apply to tax returns on liquors, jewelry, or other commodities.

A Real War Time Food
GRAPE-NUTS
Delicious barley flavor. Over 10% actual grain sugar produced in making. NOT A CRUMB OF WASTE.

ONLY SOCIALISTS SILENT.

Refuse to Vote on Patriotic Resolutions Adopted at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Washington's Birthday greetings for President Wilson, the Allies, and American military and naval forces were contained in a resolution adopted by the New York Legislature today. Several of the Socialist members of the Assembly declined to vote for the resolution, but did not vote against it.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York conveyed as its Washington's Birthday greeting to the President and the Congress of the United States, to our Allies, and to the brave boys who carry the colors, the assurance of our continued loyal support and co-operation in all measures which make for the effective prosecution of the war to victory and the conclusion of a just and honorable peace."

BROOKLYN

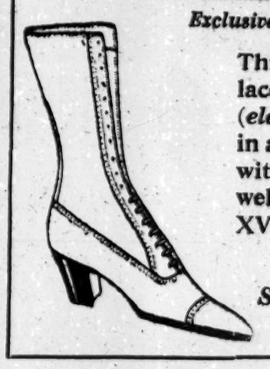
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Announce for Saturday

An Extraordinary Sale of

1200 Pairs All Black Kidskin Boots

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Models



Three distinctive high cut lacedmodels, nine inches high (*eleven inches from ground*), in all black glace kidskin, also with patent leather vamps, welted soles, leather Louis XV. or new military heels.

Sale Price 5.50

NO APPROVALS

—an holiday

WASHINGTON'S *Birthday*
February Twenty second 1918

RECOGNITION DAY

This appropriate Day is again selected by the Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company for SPECIAL ANNUAL EXHIBITION in recognition of the Cadillac contributions to the automobile industry and the bringing forth of the HIGH-SPEED, HIGH-EFFICIENCY V-type ENGINE.

A HISTORY MAKING CAR

Judging from the unusual public response to this occasion last year and to the foresight of visitors in seizing this opportunity to place their orders in good season, FAVORABLE DELIVERIES can again be assured to those who view this complete assemblage of Cadillac models.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
INGLIS MOORE UPPERCU, PRESIDENT
BROADWAY AT 62ND STREET
Columbus Seven Seven Hundred

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of
Boys' Spring Clothes

will be held to-morrow (Saturday) on the Sixth Floor.

Quality, style and value are the salient features in the items prepared for this special offering.

Boys' Suits, made of bright-patterned Scotch tweeds (imported by B. Altman & Co. at a much lower price than is possible at the present time), in a new sports model, splendidly tailored; sizes 7 to 18 years. Each suit has an extra pair of trousers.

Price $16.50

Boys' Suits, made of brown or gray mixed fabric, with extra pair of knickerbockers; sizes 7 to 18 years.

Price $13.50

Little Boys' Reefers and Top Coats of fine-quality materials; sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Price $6.50

Boys' Blouses in a variety of pretty colored stripings, with French turn-back cuffs; sizes 7 to 14 years . . . . Price 95c.

A Clearance Sale of
Women's Boots

in buttoned and laced models, will be continued to-morrow on the Second Floor.

The styles included are particularly desirable for practical wear and the workmanship and qualities are such as to insure excellent service.

Prices $2.75, 3.75 & 4.75 per pair

Men's Balta Shoes

(laced model) of tan calfskin with cloth tops, will be on Special Sale to-morrow,

at $7.85 per pair

These Shoes are smartly made throughout and are recommended as a fitting adjunct to the Spring suit.

In the regular stock the advance assortments for Spring include Shoes in many fashionable combinations—such as gunmetal with gray tops, and tan calfskin with tan buckskin or cloth tops.

(Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

NEW YORK CATHOLICS TO RAISE $2,500,000

Fund Is to Meet the War Camp Activities of the Church.

298 PARISHES TO TAKE PART

Drive Will Begin on St. Patrick's Day with a Mass Meeting at the Hippodrome.

Plans of the New York Catholic War Fund to raise $2,500,000 in the Archdiocese of New York for American soldiers' welfare work were presented by John Cardinal Farley and indorsed by 800 pastors and assistant priests representing the 298 parishes extending from Poughkeepsie to Tottenville, at a meeting held in Cathedral College, 402 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The drive will begin on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, with a mass meeting of 5,000 laymen team Captains at the Hippodrome, and will continue through March 25, each Captain working with a team of ten.

The money will be used for Knights of Columbus welfare work, and for other Catholic activities which have recently been merged under the direction of the American hierarchy. Cardinal Farley presided at the meeting, and in the course of his address said:

"The Church is challenged. She belongs in the camps, on our ships at sea, and in the trenches, because her children are there. If you have the fighting spirit of the young men you have baptized and trained in their holy faith, this campaign will be a glorious success. We can obtain the amount allotted to us if every priest in the archdiocese enters into the spirit of this movement. The project has been carefully planned by the Executive Committee which I appointed, and I most earnestly appeal for the most cordial support you can offer.

Money for All Army and Navy Men.

"This money will be used, not only for Catholic soldiers, but for all the men in our army and navy.' This appeal, while fundamentally a Catholic one, is not entirely a religious movement, and we are free to approach citizens of every class in seeking contributions."

The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, who was appointed Chaplain General by Pope Benedict XV., also addressed the clergy, and the essential nonsectarian nature of all war relief work was stressed by Harvey J. Hill, a member of the American Red Cross War Council, who is assisting Hubert McDonnell, campaign director for the New York Catholic War Fund.

The total amount to be raised was apportioned among the 298 parishes in the Counties of New York, Richmond, Bronx, Westchester, Rockland, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, and Putnam, the following parishes being assigned the largest quotas:

St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and St. Ignatius Loyola, each $50,000; Holy Trinity, $45,000; Holy Name of Jesus, $40,000; St. Jean Baptiste, $40,000; St. Michael, $35,000; St. Agnes, $32,500; All Saints, $27,000; Ascension, $30,000; St. Francis Xavier, $30,000; St. Charles Borromeo, $30,000; St. Gregory, $25,000; Holy Cross, $24,000; St. John Evangal, $20,000; St. Joseph's, $20,000; St. Joseph's, (125th Street,) $25,000; St. Monica, $24,000; St. Paul's, $20,000; Our Lady of Lourdes, $35,000; St. Stephen's, $25,000; St. Thomas Apostle, $30,000; St. Vincent Ferrer's, $30,000, and St. Augustine, $30,000.

Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island parishes were not assigned quotas, as they are outside the jurisdiction of the New York Archdiocese.

Ten Workers to a Team.

The pastor of each parish is to be honorary Campaign Chairman, and is to appoint a layman as active Campaign Chairman, who will in turn appoint team Captains, each of whom will organize a team of ten workers for service during the week of the campaign. The women and children of the parishes will also organize and participate in the work.

The general headquarters of the New York Catholic War Fund has been established in Room 1,520, at 30 East Forty-second Street. On the Executive Committee are men of national reputation. Cardinal Farley is Honorary President, and Bishop Hayes Honorary Vice President. Adrian Iselin is Chairman, John G. Agar Treasurer, and William P. Larkin Secretary. The Vice Chairmen are Charles M. Schwab, Nicholas F. Brady, Joseph P. Grace, Clarence H. Mackay, John D. Ryan, Thomas F. Ryan, Morgan J. O'Brien, and William D. Guthrie.

Among the specific activities for which the fund is to be collected are: The building of meeting halls by the Knights of Columbus in camps and cantonments, work in naval establishments, erection of meeting houses at points of deportation, erection of hostess houses on outskirts of camps and in large cities, the gathering and equipment of chaplains for work here and overseas, the providing of literature and writing materials, the training of secretaries, the supplying of troops with religious articles, the putting in order of parish club houses for the use of troops, and the providing of entertainment and amusement facilities in the camps.

DON'T KNOCK, COME IN!

The Thompson - Starrett Company is always busy, but never rushed; always speeding, but never in a hurry; always working against time, but always has a couple of hours to spare for any prospective client who wants to confer with us on a building problem.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FARMERS ALARM WHITMAN CAMP

Governor May Yield and Withdraw Nominees for Farms and Markets Council.

SAY BETTS IS SLATED TO GO

Former Lieutenant of Raines Chief Object of Attack at Syracuse Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The action of the Convention of the State Federation of Agriculture at Syracuse yesterday has furnished food for reflection to both Governor Whitman and his friends and the legislative leaders of his own party who are opposed to him politically. The peremptory demand of the convention for the abolition of both the Farms and Markets Council and the State Food Control Commission may lead to the withdrawal by Governor Whitman of the ten nominations for the first of these departments. The nominations at present are held by the Senate Finance Committee.

An immediate result of the farmers' protest against the present organization of the Farms and Markets Council will, it is believed, be the retirement of Charles H. Betts as Secretary of the council and of the Food Control Commission. Several resolutions adopted at gatherings of grangos have called for his immediate resignation as a first step toward purging the department of political influences. Mr. Betts, who lives in Lyons, was the political lieutenant of John Raines, for many years leader of the Senate and an influential figure in Republican State politics.

Governor Whitman went to Chicago today and State Chairman George A. Glynn was not at the Capitol. In their absence the identity of the five candidates for places on the Farms and Markets Council who had offered to eliminate themselves could not be learned, nor could confirmation be obtained of the report that Mr. Betts had been called upon to hand in his resignation. Of the truth of the latter report there is no doubt at the Capitol, although Mr. Betts said that he was not aware that he was about to retire.

The Republican leaders in the Legislature are greatly stirred over the report that the Federation adopted resolutions pledging itself to the nomination of practical farmers as representatives for rural counties in the Senate and Assembly. A large number of these places are now occupied by lawyers, and all of the legislative leaders with the exception of Speaker Sweet are members of the legal profession. The convention went on record in favor of a minimum of fifty farmers in the lawmaking body, according to dispatches which reached the Capitol today.

The Assembly today adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence a resolution providing for final adjournment on April 5. In the Senate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, where it will remain until the legislative work has proceeded far enough to enable the Senate leaders to forecast with some degree of definiteness the day on which the labors of the lawmakers can be concluded. The work has hardly begun as yet. While the resolution was under discussion in the Assembly, Speaker Sweet voiced the opinion that the time was near at hand when a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature would be adopted.

Announces Discovery of a Star.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21.—The discovery by Professor Wolf of Heidelberg of a new star, with a magnitude of 8.5, the first one picked up by astronomers since 1912, was announced in a dispatch to the Harvard College Observatory from Copenhagen today. Its position on Feb. 4 was: Right ascension, 7 hours, 22 minutes, 30 seconds; declination, minus 6 degrees, 32 minutes. The new star, known to astronomers as a nova, was traced back to Jan. 1 on photographic plates at the Harvard Observatory.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out—Tomorrow—

HANDSOME FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Formerly $95 to $195—at $55—$75—$95

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS
Formerly to $225—at $45 & $65

RICH FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
Formerly to $350—$45—$125—$165

FUR COATS AND SETS
COATS: $250—$375 & $450
Of Hudson and Caracul.

Coatees—Stoles and Shoulder Capes of Kolinsky, Mole, Mink, Hudson Seal, Dyed and Natural Squirrel, ranging from $60 to $350

"McCREERY'S ECONOMY DAY"

Saturday Only

Every Department will offer at least one item at a LOWER PRICE THAN EVER BEFORE. All new merchandise taken from regular stock and reduced for one day only.

In many instances the quantities are limited, therefore early shopping is advisable.

NO C. O. D.'S—NO RETURNS—NO MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS

$2.50 *Silk Bengaline Cotele*
Yard, $1.25
Navy Blue or Medium Brown; 36 inches wide.
(Second Floor)

$1.00 *Knitting Yarn*
Hank, 57c
All Wool Khaki or Gray Knitting Yarn; heavy or medium weight.
(Third Floor)

$6.00 *Real Filet Lace Collars*
$3.75
Square front Sailor Collars.
(Main Floor)

$32.00 *Women's Suits*
$19.75
Beautiful Tailored Suits of Navy Blue or Black Army Serge; attractively trimmed with braid and buttons; copy of high priced model; coat lined with peau de cygne; skirt smartly cut.
(Fourth Floor)

$2.25 *Wool Serge*
Yd., $1.65
All Wool fine French Serge in Navy Blue or Black.
(Second Floor)

$1.50 *Women's Hosiery*
Pair, $1.20
Superior quality Thread Silk Hosiery. Black only.
(Main Floor)

$1.95 *Sateen Petticoats*
$1.45
Made of excellent quality Sateen with high lustre; deep corded ruffled flounce. Black, Dark Green, Purple, Copenhagen or Navy Blue.
(Third Floor)

$27.50 *Women's Dresses*
$17.50
Crepe de Chine Dresses—embroidered arm effects; set-in kimono sleeve; tunic skirt plaited; panel front and back; sides with large tuck and embroidery on hips; sailor collar; crushed girdle.
(Fourth Floor)

$2.50 *Long Cloth*
Piece, $1.60
White Long Cloth,—soft kid finish; 10 yards in a piece.
(Second Floor)

$5.90 *Women's Sweaters*
$4.95
Shetland weave Worsted Sweaters in attractive colorings.
(Third Floor)

$2.00 *Brassieres*
$1.15
B. & J. Brassieres of Flesh Color Washable Satin and Filet lace; open-front model.
(Third Floor)

$5.75 *Women's Blouses*
$3.95
Society Satin Blouses in semi-tailored model; new shaped roll collar and revers; smartly trimmed with buttons and buttonholes. White or Shell Pink.
(Fourth Floor)

$37.50 "*London Club*" Chairs
$19.75
Large comfortable Arm Chairs 36 inches high; 34 inches wide; moss and hair construction on webbing; full spring edge-seat and back; covered in Tapestry or Velour.
(Seventh Floor)

$12.50 *Women's Negligees*
$10.50
Crepe de Chine Negligees with box plaited skirt; coat effect. Light Blue, Pink and Rose.
(Third Floor)

$14.50 *Women's Skirts*
$10.75
New Plaid Skirts in fashionable plaited effects; smart color combinations in plaids and stripes; detachable belts; size 25 to 32 inches waist bands.
(Fourth Floor)

$7.75 *Cheese Plates*
$5.75
Sterling Silver Cheese Plates with rack; plain thread border.
(Main Floor)

$1.50 *Etched Tumblers*
Doz., $1.15
Thin Blown Etched Tumblers.
(Sixth Floor)

$21.50 *Felt Mattresses*
$15.75
Anchor Brand Stearns & Foster Elastic Felt Mattresses with French roll edge; all sizes.
(Sixth Floor)

$57.50 *Royal Wilton Rugs*
$39.75
Size 9 x 12 ft.—Just 100 heavy quality Royal Wilton Rugs in new effective designs suitable for any room; woven of fine woolen yarns, will give exceptional service. This price is positively less than wholesale cost.
(Eighth Floor)

$32.50 *Women's Coats*
$22.50
Smart Military Coats for general use; developed in fine Wool Jersey; French model with shoulder straps and buckles. Joffre Blue, Lapin, Khaki, Pekin Blue, Sea Gull and Rose.
(Fourth Floor)

$3.75 *Flouncings*
Yard, $2.95
Embroidered Chiffon Flouncings,—38 inches wide.
(Main Floor)

$1.75 *Muslin Sheets*
Each, $1.25
McCreery's standard make "Beverly" hemmed Sheets; full double bed size.
(Second Floor)

$9.00 *Napkins*
Doz., $6.75
All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Napkins; heavy quality; size 24x24 inches.
(Second Floor)

70c *Scotch Madras*
Yard, 48c
2,000 yards Scotch Madras for window draperies; 46 inches wide; pretty designs.
(Fifth Floor)

$2.50 *Men's Underwear*
Each, $1.95
Shirts and Drawers in Natural Color Worsted; shirts with half sleeves; drawers in ankle length.
(Main Floor)

$1.25 *Women's Union Suits*
95c
Lisle Union Suits with glove silk top; low neck; sleeveless. Pink only.
(Third Floor)

$10.00 *Wool Blankets*
Pair, $7.50
Fine California Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders; double bed size.
(Second Floor)

$2.75 *Net Curtains*
Pair, $1.50
Figured Filet Net Curtains.
(Fifth Floor)

$17.50 *Dinner Services*
$12.75
American Porcelain Sets, with blue hair line and gold edge; 101 pieces.
(Sixth Floor)

$2.35 *Men's Shirts*
$1.75
Shirts of Silk and Cotton Mixture; variety of stripes.
(Main Floor)

$2.75 *Moire Bags*
$1.75
Three new pouch style Bags made of fancy Black Moire; with inside framed compartment and hanging mirror.
(Main Floor)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

$3.50 *Men's Handkerchiefs*
Doz., $2.65
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs with tape borders.
(Main Floor)

LAGARENNE GUILTY OF POLICE DUTY NEGLECT

Former Detective Sergeant, Who Investigated Ruth Cruger Murder, Convicted of Willful Laxity.

John L. Lagarenne, a former Detective Sergeant of the Fourth Branch Bureau, was convicted last night by a jury in Justice Goff's branch of the Supreme Court of willful neglect of duty in connection with the search for Ruth Cruger and the escape of her murderer, Alberto Cocchi, to Italy. The maximum penalty is one year in prison. The jury deliberated four hours before deciding on a verdict. Lagarenne was released in the custody of his counsel, Frank Aranow, pending sentence.

There were eleven specific charges in the indictment against Lagarenne, but the basis of the evidence on which willful neglect of duty was charged and placed before the jury by James W. Osborne, a Special Assistant District Attorney, pertained to two reports made by Lagarenne to the Police Department. In one report, which was written on a regular form provided for that purpose by the department, Lagarenne had reported that certain neighbors had said that Cocchi was of good reputation. The other report by Lagarenne, written on a slip of paper, cited two incidents which reflected on Cocchi's reputation.

It was charged by the prosecution that Lagarenne was guilty of willful neglect of duty in writing this second report on "a slip of paper," instead of upon a regular form, which prevented this information from receiving the attention of the Police Commissioner or other responsible officer of the department, in the regular method. The defense was a general denial of all the charges. Mr. Aranow said he would move for an appeal at once.

Frank McGee, a detective associated with Lagarenne in the search, and Captain Alonzo Cooper, former head of the Bureau, are to be tried on similar charges. Cooper, who was in court when the verdict was announced, in speaking of the Cruger murder inquiry, said: "We did the best we could. No one could have done any better in the case."

It was said members of the Cruger family had objected to Lagarenne working on the case, believing that, from his name, that he was an Italian. Mr. Aranow said last night Lagarenne was of French and German descent.

$700 FOR A RARE PAMPHLET.

Reply to "Babylon's Fall in Maryland" Is Sold in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A rare piece of Americana was sold at Sotheby's yesterday—a pamphlet in refutation of Leonard Strong's "Babylon's Fall in Maryland."

It is a quarto, dated 1655, and has Bishop Kennet's signature on the title page. The author was John Langford, who was a servant of Lord Baltimore, and received 1,500 acres in Maryland from his master for writing it.

The pamphlet was bought for £140 by Henry Stevens' Son & Stiles.

POOR FUND NOW $134,571.

Contributions Reported Yesterday in $200,000 Drive Were $17,870.

A total of $17,870 was added yesterday to the fund collected by the campaign of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which is seeking to raise $200,000 to make it possible to carry on its work among the needy of New York on the same scale as in past years. Yesterday's receipts brought the total for the campaign to $134,571, the amounts reported by teams being as follows:

Team and Captain.	
1—R. Fulton Cutting	$275.00
2—George Blagden	527.00
3—Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr.	255.00
4—Albert G. Milbank	1,150.00
5—Mrs. Henry Phipps	335.00
6—Harry Pelham Robbins	135.00
7—Mrs. Charles De Rham	1,050.00
8—Theodore Hetzler	210.00
9—Mrs. Victor Morawetz	.....
10—Mrs. George S. Brewster	709.15
Through Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., independent	60.00
Other sources	13,167.00
Total	$17,870.15

The campaign will continue until next Monday.

Nova Scotia Women to Vote.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—The extension of the electoral franchise to women was promised in the speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature today by Lieut. Gov. McCallum Grant. The announcement follows a similar statement some time ago from the Government at Ottawa.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

CLOSED TODAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Last Saturday Before Inventory

Our Season Closes February 28th

On which date the merchandise of the entire Store is counted and listed

To Simplify This Task

All Odds and Surplus Must Go!

Hence These Remarkable Clearance Values—

Clearances of
Boys' and Young Men's Clothing

THE general Clearing Sale of Boys' Suits and Overcoats is an immense success, thanks to your acute appreciation of really good values, but heavy as the selling has been this line of unparalleled bargains is not broken. The chances for great savings are plentiful. The equal of these values won't be found in a day's travel. Do not allow our moderate prices to blind your good judgment in regard to the quality of the goods we are offering, and as for style—good taste and common sense prevail throughout.

Boys' Overcoats

Russian, Trench and Military models, khaki, plain colors and fancies—
Our reg. $3.96.....3.00
Our reg. $4.96 and $5.94 .....4.00
Our reg. $6.87 and $7.94 .....5.00
Our reg. $8.74.....7.00
Our reg. $9.74.....8.00
Our reg. $10.74 and $11.94 .....9.00
Our reg. $13.50.....10.00

Fur Collared Overcoats

Our reg. $16.50...10.50

Boys' Corduroy Suits

In Brown, Navy or Mouse—some have extra trousers—5 to 17 years—
Our reg. $4.96.....4.00
Our reg. $5.94.....5.00
Our reg. $6.87.....6.00

Boys' Norfolk Suits

Single and double breasted models—plain or pleated styles—cheviots, cassimeres, homespuns and velours—7 to 18 years—some have extra trousers—
Our reg. $8.74.....7.50
Our reg. $10.74.....9.50
Our reg. $11.94....10.50

Young Men's Overcoats

The assortment includes form-fitting and Trench models—single or double-breasted—some double-faced cloth, plaid back, also various Cheviot Overcoatings—plain or storm sleeves—33 to 42 chest measurements in the lot—
Our reg. $11.94....9.00
Our reg. $16.50....12.50
Our reg. $18.50....13.50
Our reg. $19.50....14.50
Our reg. $21.50....16.50

From a Satisfied Customer.

Gentlemen:—For many years I have been one of Hearn's satisfied patrons. Since coming to Providence I have witnessed considerable difficulty in the selection of boys' clothing. In answer to your ad. in to-day's World I am enclosing $6.00, for which please send Boys' Corduroy Suit, with extra trousers, mouse color, nine-year-old size, your regular $6.87 value. Oblige, Yours respectfully,

Mrs. ——————
Providence, R. I.

New Spring Silks

Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide in a wonderful assortment of street and evening colors—also black. 1.25

Charmeuse—40 inches wide, new light and dark colors, including black 1.47

Poplins—yard wide, silk mixed, soft finish, lustrous, popular Spring shades ..... .97

GLOVES
Specially Priced for Saturday

Women's One-Clasp Chamois Gloves
Natural tint—our reg. $1.57.....1.35

Women's Washable Capeskin Gloves
White, ivory, pearl and putty—our reg. $1.96.....1.68

These for the Coming March Winds
Chiffon Veils
All ready to wear, in a full range of light and dark colors—our reg. .47..... .37

New Veilings
Many smart designs, including scrolls, motifs and hexagon effects in various shades and black—our reg. .22, yard..... .17

Clearances in
RUGS
For Tomorrow (Saturday)

PERSIAN VELVET RUGS—36x72-inch—value $4.50...3.44

FINEST AXMINSTER RUGS—36x72-inch—slight mill imperfections—were $6.50...4.77

FINEST ROYAL WILTON RUGS—36x63-inch—val. $10.....7.47

ALEX. SMITH & SONS SEAMLESS AXMINSTERS—deep pile—best patterns—
8.3x10.6 ft.—value $28.50.....23.94
7.6x9 ft.—value $23.00.....18.77
6x9 ft.—value $18.50 .....14.97

Muff Forms
Greatly reduced for quick clearance before inventory.

Women's Muff Forms—cambric—floss filled—our reg. .57..... .32

Women's Muff Forms—cambric—down filled—our reg. .87..... .53

Women's Satin Lined Muff Forms ruffle and wrist strap—down filled—cambric covered—our reg. $2.47.....1.53

Sateen Lined—shirred crepe de chine wind shield—down filled—our reg. $1.98.....1.27

Children's Muff Forms—cambric covered—floss filled—our reg. .37..... .26

See Evening World for One Day Sale of Petticoats

Girls' Dresses, Etc.

More and more mothers are finding their needs perfectly fulfilled here. More and more are coming again and again to share in the economy.

Girls' Serge Bloomers—Navy blue and black—12 to 20 years—reg. $2.94 .....2.66
Girls' Serge Skirts—Navy blue, with or without bodies; full kilted; reg. $1.94.....1.68
Girls' New Spring Frocks—flapper models in plaid or check gingham, 12 to 15 years; 2.94 to 4.94
Girls' Tub Dresses—Extra quality plaid gingham, 6 to 14 years—variety of styles..Special 1.71

As Usual
CHAMPION MIDDY BLOUSES

Week-End Specials in
Toilette Accessories

"Vero-Form" Liquid Toilet Soap
our reg. .25..... .14

Jergen's Talcum Powder
Large size—violet or rose—our reg. .25..... .17

"Orris" Tooth Powder
15 ct. size..... .12

"Zed" Toilet Paper
11 ounce package—Special ..... .12

Perfume Bottle
in novel shaped ivory tint holder—our reg. .36..... .25

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Saturday, Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$18.50 Young Men's Suits....15.50
Trench and sack models—many styles—some belted back—others with disappearing belt—fine woolens in plain colors and dark novelties—excellent tailoring—33 to 38 chest.
YOUTHS' DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

74 & 94 ct. Boys' Laundered Blouses, .56
All white—plain and pleated styles—some with collars.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

67 & 74 ct. Boys' Shirts..... .58
Fancy striped percales—soft cuffs—13½ to 14.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

56 ct. Brassieres..... .37
White Linon—combined with heavy lace—hooked front.
CORSETS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.38 Girls' Tub Dresses.....1.05
Plaid, gingham or repp—prettily trimmed—6 to 14 years.
GIRLS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

77 ct. Gold Plated Rosaries.... .47
Manuf'r's guarantee for five years.
STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$4.97 Silk Petticoats.....3.86
Chiffon taffeta—street shades—ruffled, shirred and pleated flounces—fitted bands—all lengths.
PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

28 ct. New Ribbons..... .21
Moires, Satins and Taffetas—black, white, colors—millinery widths.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.00 Men's Shirts.....1.96
Silk and Silk and Linen—neat colored stripes on white grounds—soft cuffs—broken sizes—slightly soiled.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.00 Men's Wool Underwear..1.55
Gray and white—shirts or drawers—Root's and other makes—broken sizes.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$10.00 Men's Spring Overcoats.7.55
Imported cloths—brown or gray mixtures—chest 33 to 42—less than wholesale cost to-day.
MEN'S OVERCOATS—THIRD FLOOR.

Women's Cotton Vests..... .23
Seconds of .38 and .42 qualities—Swiss ribbed—medium weight—band tops—low neck—sleeveless—regular and extra sizes.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

My Lockhart "Mill-End" "Choice of the House" Sale Idea for Saturday Will Paralyze for the Day the Retail Business of Greater New York

I am not trying to criss-cross the other merchant,—it is inevitably unpleasant to have the king of all sales operating in New York, from the view of the other merchant, but from the viewpoint of the consumers and their endless craving for bargains my business is very popular. My business is fitting and useful, though my methods are radically different from the Grandfather ideas that still prevail in the retail field. Switch your foxy eyes down the page at the "CHOICE OF THE HOUSE" SALES, then whisper to your husband with a smile that he better come with you to the Lockhart "CHOICE OF THE HOUSE" SALE OF CLOTHING AND SO MANY OTHER THINGS FOR THE FAMILY. Make it a holiday and spend it in this great store where the soft breezes of low prices have swept aside the high cost of everything.

G. A. Lockhart

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Store Closed Today (Washington's Birthday)

THESE SALES FOR SATURDAY

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

"Choice of the House" Sale of

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Values to $40, Saturday at $20

I'll make this sale the talk of the town within an hour after the store opens tomorrow. I'll offer stylish and serviceable suits and overcoats at a price which averages less than today's wholesale price to the retailer. These are superb suits and overcoats, faultlessly fashioned from high-class, wanted, high quality materials. And in this "CHOICE OF THE HOUSE" Sale there are no reservations, no restrictions.

Saturday's Sales
Told Of Briefly:—
ALL-DAY SPECIALS

"Choice of the House" Sale of Men's Neckwear at 50c—(values to $1.25). Hundreds of large, open end four-in-hands in splendid quality silk and satin; all this season's styles.

"Choice of the House" Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.65—(values to $3.95). Handsome shirts, made of finest grades of heavy fibre silk, silk and satin striped materials, highly mercerized woven figures; mercerized woven stripes, woven and corded madras, mercerized repps and poplins, Russian cords, crepe and percales and all other high-grade shirting used in best grades of shirts. Neat and novelty stripes on white or colored grounds. Laundered or soft double cuffs. All sizes from 14 to 20.

"Choice of the House" Sale of Men's Bathrobes at $5 — (values to $9.50). Stripes, figures and plaids. All sizes.

Men's Fibre Silk Hose—50c quality (seconds); all sizes; pair, 29c.

Women's Combination Suits—"broken" lots; values to 50c; at 29c.

Men's & Women's Gloves—Resewn and Menders; $1.50 and $2 grades; pair, 98c.

$1.69 Untrimmed Black Satin Straw Hats—a lot of 428; four new styles for your choice; sale, 94c.

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies—$2.65 to $4.65 values; at $1.95.

Men's & Boys' Spring Caps—values to $1.50; at 50c.

$2.75 Imported Black Dress Taffeta 40 inches wide; finest quality; yard, $2.

$2 Black Satin de Chine—40 in. wide; dependable quality; yard, $1.45.

50c and 60c Colored Turkish Towels at 39c.

$1.50 Heavy Turkish Bath Mats—large size; at $1.

39c White Striped Corded Sheer Union Linen Waistings—yards, 19c.

50c Bleached Mercerized Table Damask—5 choice patterns; yard, 39c.

40c Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases—a manufacturer's odd lot; at 29c.

Girls' $1.75 Raincapes—full length models; sizes 6 to 14 years; at $1

Juniors' & Girls' $2 and $2.50 Tub Dresses—Ginghams and Chambrays; one and two-piece styles; at $1.25.

Girls' Middy Blouses—special at 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.69.

Girls' and Misses' $3.50 All-Wool Serge Bloomers—sizes 8 to 22 years; sale, $2.79.

"Choice of the House" Sale of Junior Coats—popular fabrics and fashions; sizes 15 to 19 yrs.; $14.75 to $19.50 Coats—at $9
$22.50 to $27.50 Coats—at $12

Women's $3 Crepe Kimonos—for $2.19.

Children's 39c Flannelette Petticoats—sizes up to 10 yrs.; at 23c.

Children's 79c Muslin Gowns—high or V necks; long sleeves; sizes to 12 yrs.; at 50c.

$9 Cylinder Oil Heaters—brass oil tank; at $8.

50c Gas Jet Heaters—will fit any gas fixture; at 35c.

$1 Combination Heat and Light Gas Burner—fits any fixture; heats and lights at one cost; at 89c.

$23.25 Romantic Coal Cooking Range—5 holes; sale, $21.

Genuine Cedar Wood Chests—large sizes; regular prices $10.95 to $24.50; sale, $9.25 to $19.50.

50c to 75c Window Shades—opaque and Holland; size 3x6; mounted on spring rollers; at 39c.

$3 "Thermos" Bottles—3 pint size; at $1.95.

A 59c Box of Initial Stationery—18 sheets and 18 cards, with envelopes to match; raised gold initial; bluebird decoration; at 45c.

$29.50 Oil Paintings—woodland scenes; in beautiful ornamented antique gilt and gold burnished frames; at $18.50.

Boys' $3.95 Toledo Scooters—ball-bearing; at $2.50.

All Suits and Overcoats
Formerly Priced Up to $40, Are Offered at $20

This sale price is really phenomenally low, but to appreciate this fact you must see the garments—that's the only fair way of arriving at that conclusion.

The Overcoats at $20 (Values to $40)

"Choice of the House" of handsome overcoats, single and double breasted, box and shape fitting. Every kind of an overcoat for every kind of a man and youth.

Silk Lined Overcoats — Big Roomy Ulsters
Fur Trimmed Overcoats — Trench Model Overcoats

The Suits at $20 (Values to $40)

What a magnificent collection for your choice and what an opportunity for you to buy suits for now, for the Spring and even for next Fall. Most popular of the new styles for men and youths.

Trench Model Suits — Single and Double Breasted Suits
Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits — Cutaway Coats and Vests

From every angle this is positively the best "CHOICE OF THE HOUSE" Sale at $20 we have ever arranged.

(FUR-LINED COATS ALONE ARE EXCEPTED.)

The big range of suits is chiefly comprised of high class Worsteds, Tweeds, Flannels, Cassimeres, Blue Serges and Black Unfinished Worsteds. Many of these suits are full or half silk lined.

473 Men's & Young Men's Suits and Overcoats
Values up to $20, **At $12.85**

Splendid assortment in this clearance sale of "broken" lots—the newest of this season's styles and materials are included. Sizes 33 to 40 chest measure only.

"Kingly" Trousers at $5

High-class Striped Worsteds, Blue Serges and Black Thibets. Every pair sewed throughout with Belding Bros.' cablecord silk, and fully guaranteed. Trousers for every occasion—business or dress wear. Sizes 28 to 60 waist measure.

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

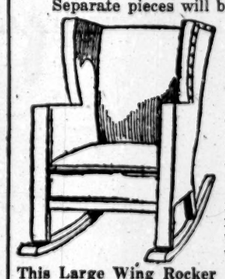
"You Save 10 to 50 Per Cent. in My Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture"—C. A. L.

There has been a new quota of specials arranged for each day since the beginning of this annual home-outfitting sale. For tomorrow I offer some extra big economies throughout this department, and you can safely take the specials listed here as examples of the offerings in the whole Furniture Sale. (Owing to the exceptionally low prices at which these items are offered we cannot fill any mail, telephone or C. O. D. orders.)

This $134 Four-piece Bedroom Suite *Lockhart Sale Price* **$85**

As illustrated, this suite may be had in American Walnut. The workmanship, material and finish are excellent. The Dresser has a 24x30 French bevel mirror. It is in an up-to-minute design, and, at the price offered, an exceptional value.

Separate pieces will be sold, if desired.



This Large Wing Rocker (see illustration). Has spring seat. A really extraordinary value. (We reserve the right to limit quantities)..... Covered $8.75

Dresser, $26—Chiffonier, $25—Toilet Table, $20—Bed, $21.

These "Barbara Fritchie" Knitting Stands (as illustrated) $1.95

They are made of part mahogany and part birch, finished mahogany. A very useful article at the present time.

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

Grocery Specials. U. S. Food Administration License Number G 00842.

Fresh Meats		Fresh Fish
None Sent C. O. D.	NUT CUP CAKES—doz. 30c	None Sent C. O. D
PRIME ROAST—cut from native cattle; lb. 28c	FORM CAKES—each...50c, 30c and 25c	CODFISH—fancy soft cured genuine cod; lb. 15c
LAMB—hind quarters of city dressed; lb. 30c	CINNAMON BUNS—dozen 20c	CODFISH STEAKS—fancy fresh caught; lb. 22c
PORK—whole loins of fresh Jersey; lb. 30c	RICH FRUIT STOLLEN—each 50c and 25c	SMELTS — fancy quality, No. 1; lb. 25c
CAPONS — fancy selected quality; lb. 44c	BARLEY BREAD — made under the Federal Food Board regulations; 1 lb. loaf. 8c	Fresh Butter
Our Own Baking	HOME MADE POTATO BREAD—2 lb. loaf...15c	Fountain quality, special creamery; 1 lb. print. 57c
MERRY WIDOW POUND CAKE—2 lb. cut. 60c	Coast Blend Coffee	Best White Potatoes
CHOCOLATE CREAM SQUARES—each, 75c; half-square 40c	4¼ lbs...$1.00; lb. 25c	The finest in market, special at 16 lbs. 50c

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

9 to 12 o'Clock Specials for Saturday

No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders filled on these items:

Men's Raincoats—made of double texture materials, sewed and cemented seams; tan, gray or neat mixtures; all sizes; regular prices to $10; sale..... $5.95

Sweetened Cocoa—ready for quick lunches; lb..... 20c

Wall Papers—for bedroom, kitchen, hall and attic; large assortment for choice (sold with borders only); regular 10c papers; special, per roll..... 3½c

$1.50 Black Dress Satin—30 inches wide; very good quality; yard..... 98c

$16.50 Dinner Sets—American porcelain; 100 pieces; with pink spray decoration; sale..... $9.75

$2.75 Cut Glass Canoe Celery Trays—in combination cutting; sale..... $1.69

18c Genuine Welsbach Inverted Mantles—Reflex brand; 2 for..... 25c

$1.50 French Georgette Crepe—40 inches wide; black, white and colors; yard..... $1

33c Mercerized Dress Poplins—27 inches wide; black, street and evening; suitable for women's and children's dresses and skirts; yard..... 22c

Silk Mixed Gingham—in plaids and checks; yard..... 31c

Mill Remnants of Embroideries—various kinds and qualities; 10c grade; yard..... 5c

$3.50 All-Wool Chiffon Broadcloth—beautiful satin finish; black and the season's wanted colors; yard. $2.60

49c Sateen Linings—wanted colors, for coat linings, bed comforters and fancy work; yard..... 27c

$1.49 Colored and White Dresses—for the little miss, 2 to 5 years; at..... 79c

$2.50 Sweaters—for misses; sizes 8 to 12 years only; cardinal only; at..... $1.50

$23 Refrigerators—Leader Apartment House style, made by the Alaska Refrigerator Co.; height, 50 inches; width, 22 inches, and depth, 18 inches; ice capacity, 65 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; sale at..... $16

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

The Boys' Store should be one of the busiest spots in this entire building tomorrow, for the values offered are unprecedented even during the Lockhart Sale.

A General Clearance Sale of
Boys' Suits, Overcoats & Raincoats Saturday at $3.65 and $4.65

At $3.65
"Broken" lots of boys' Norfolk Suits in brown and gray mixtures. Sizes 7 to 16 years.
Boys' and Juniors' Trench Model Suits in brown, blue and green Corduroy. Sizes 3 to 8 years.
Boys' Double Texture Raincoats in tan, gray and olive.

At $4.65
Boys' Suits in Norfolk and Trench Models, Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespuns, also Gray and Brown Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 7 to 16 years.
Boys' Suits in Norfolk and Trench Models, straight pants styles, seasonable fancy mixtures; sizes 4 to 10 years.
Boys' Button-to-Neck and Long Overcoats, in heavyweight fancy mixtures; close-fitting styles; all sizes, but not every size in the lot.

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

"You can only realize what this sale of Silk Blouses means to you by attending it to-morrow."—C. A. L.

I Will Place on Sale Hundreds of Smart Tailored Silk Blouses for Women Saturday at $1.79

Crepe de Chine or Satin are the materials from which these blouses are fashioned. Several dainty models for your choice.

Colors are flesh, white and black.

Each model has some individual style touch that makes it different from the other, and as for value, we will let you be the judge. But do not blame us if you do not come early enough tomorrow, as we will only sell 2 of these blouses to a customer. Quantities are limited.

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

Men's $5 and $6 "Foot Mould" Shoes at $3.45

"From long experience I know positively that value for value there is no better shoe on the market than your own 'Foot Mould,'" says Lockhart. "Here I offer them in three different styles: Gunmetal Calf in button style with grey or brown cloth uppers, and tan Russia Calf lace shoes with tan cloth uppers. Made over the newest flat English last. Sizes 6 to 10; D to E widths."

Women's $6 and $7 "Foot Mould" Shoes, $3.45
Boys' $2 Shoes at $1—Sizes 10 to 13
Misses' and Children's $2.50 Shoes, $1.49

SALE ALL DAY SATURDAY.

Choice of the House Sale of
Women's & Misses' Coats

Sizes 14 to 20 years. And Up to 40 Bust Measure for Women.
Three Lots Are Here Grouped and Priced as Follows:

$14.75 to $19.50	*$22.50 & $24.50*	*$27.50 & $29.50*
Coats at $9	Coats at $12	Coats at $15

"You can take my word for it," firmly states Lockhart, "that next season Coats like these offered in my Mill-End Sale will be worth two to three times as much as the prices asked tomorrow. "Yes,—if they can be duplicated at all."

The Coats on Sale at $9 *(Formerly $14.75 to $19.50)*
Chic belted styles, with large convertible collars of self-material, developed in ZIBELINES, THIBETS and HEAVY CLOAKINGS, in the most desirable colors and black.

The Coats on Sale at $12 *(Formerly $22.50 and $24.50)*
Handsome Coats, made of All Wool Burella Cloth, with novelty convertible collars of plush. Some are half, others full silk lined.

The Coats on Sale at $15 *(Formerly $27.50 and $29.50)*
Exceptionally smart styles to select from, in Velour or Burella Cloth, in such fashionable colors as Pekin, Beetroot, Brown and Navy; designed with large convertible Coney fur collars, and lined throughout.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

URGES TEAM WORK ON THE RAILROADS

Officers and Employes Must End Antagonisms and Help Win War, Says McAdoo.

FORECASTS SOME OVERTIME

Open-Shop Principle Will Prevail and Wages Be Adjusted Fairly —Text of Official Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Calling upon employes and officers of the railroads to drop all antagonism and cooperate under Government leadership to help win the war, Director General of Railroads McAdoo today issued an official order in which he explained the attitude of his Administration on many important problems involved.

He explained that men might be called upon to work overtime in emergencies and that the Government could not recognize the principle of the closed shop, but he added that there would be careful consideration of all requests by the Wage Commission, which would assure justice to the workers.

Both officers and employes, Mr. McAdoo said, should understand fully that they no longer served private interests. He described the situation as a new era in railroading, which called for supreme devotion to country. The order read:

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.
Washington, Feb. 21, 1918.
ORDER NO. 8.

To correct wrong impressions that may exist regarding the employment and conditions of labor in railway service, it is

UNTIL FURTHER ORDER DIRECTED THAT:

1. All Acts of Congress to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon the railroads, including acts requiring investigation of accidents on railroads and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission made in accordance therewith, must be fully complied with. These acts and orders refer to hours of service, safety appliances and inspection.

Now that the railroads are in the possession and control of the Government, it would be futile to impose fines for violations of said laws and orders upon the Government; therefore it will become the duty of the Director General, in the enforcement of said laws and orders, to impose punishments for willful and inexcusable violations thereof upon the person or persons responsible therefor, such punishment to be determined by the facts in each case.

2. When the exigencies of the service require it, or when a sufficient number of employes in any department are not available to render the public prompt transportation service, employes will be required to work a reasonable amount of overtime. So far as efficient and economic operation will permit, excessive hours of employment will not be required of employes.

3. The broad question of wages and hours will be passed upon and reported to the Director General as promptly as possible by the present Railroad Wage Commission. Pending a disposition of these matters by the Director General all requests of employes involving revisions of schedules or general changes in conditions affecting wages and hours will be held in abeyance by both the managers and employes. Wages, when determined upon, will be made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1918, and adjusted accordingly. Matters of controversy arising under interpretations of existing wage agreements and other matters not relating to wages and hours will take their usual course, and in the event of inability to reach a settlement will be referred to the Director General.

4. In Order No. 1, issued Dec. 29, 1917, the following appeared under "All officers, agents, and employes of such transportation systems may continue in the performance of their present regular duties, reporting to the same officers as heretofore and on the same terms of employment."

The impression seems to exist on some railroads that the said order was intended to prevent any change in the terms of employment during Governmental operation. The purpose of the order was to confirm all terms of employment existing upon that date, but subject to subsequent modifications deemed advisable for the requirements of the service. Any contrary impression or construction is erroneous. Officers and employes will be governed by the construction here given.

5. No discrimination will be made in the employment, retention, or conditions of employment of employes because of membership or nonmembership in labor organizations.

The Government now being in control of the railroads, the officers and employes of the various companies no longer serve a private interest. All now serve the Government and public interest only. I want the officers and employes to get the spirit of this new era. Supreme devotion to country, an invincible determination to perform the imperative duties of the hour while the life of the nation is imperilled by war must obliterate old enmities and make friends and comrades of us all. There must be co-operation, not antagonism; confidence, not suspicion; mutual helpfulness, not grudging performance; just consideration, not arbitrary disregard of each other's rights and feelings; a fine discipline based on mutual respect and sympathy, and an earnest desire to serve the great public faithfully and efficiently. This is the how spirit and purpose that must pervade every part and branch of the national railroad service.

America's safety, America's ideals, America's rights are at stake. Democracy and liberty throughout the world depend upon America's valor, America's strength, America's fighting power. We can win and save the world from despotism and bondage only if we pull together. We cannot pull apart without ditching the train. Let us go forward with unshakable purpose to do our part superlatively. Then we shall save America, restore peace to a distracted world, and gain for ourselves the coveted distinction and just reward of patriotic service nobly done.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Fire in Marshall Field's Home.

A slight fire broke out in a storeroom in the home of Marshall Field, 3d, at 16 East Fifty-fifth Street, last night and was extinguished before much damage was done. The room, which contains antiques, is nearly always locked and for that reason the cause of the blaze could not be ascertained. One of the servants smelled smoke and traced it to the storeroom on the second floor. She sent in an alarm over the telephone and then joined the other servants who were fighting the blaze with extinguishers. When the firemen arrived they quickly put out the fire. On the fourth floor Marshall Field's two children, Marshall, 4th., and Barbara, were playing in the nursery. The nurse, as a matter of precaution, removed the children to an adjoining room. Mr. and Mrs. Field are now in Texas.

BOY SCOUT FUND $26,600.

Committee Confident of Reaching Goal Set at $100,000.

More than $26,600 was obtained in the week's campaign of the Boy Scouts of America in this city to raise $100,000. It was announced last night by John Ray, Executive Secretary. He said that, although only about one-fourth of the sum for which the drive was aimed had been raised, and although only 100 scoutmasters had been obtained, the Campaign Committee was not discouraged and would continue its efforts.

Mr. Ray said that as soon as the people of New York realized the great work that the Boy Scouts were doing and the urgent need of funds to enable them to continue, he was confident that they would respond. Contributions may be sent to the Guaranty Trust Company and to branches of the Corn Exchange Bank.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1918.

WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER.

At the age of 53 WASHINGTON said of war: "My first wish is to see this "plague of mankind banished from off "the earth." Less than two years before he had made his farewell to the army he commanded for more than eight years, resigned his commission, and been "translated to private life," to use his own expression. Of the horrors of war as the world has since known them WASHINGTON had no conception. He could never have dreamed of such carnage as mankind has witnessed in the great war 130 years later, nor would he have believed in a time when civilized men would fight in armies of millions with more than the craft and cruelty of savages.

The soldier's profession attracted WASHINGTON in his youth. War might be glorious. The age was still heroic. "My inclinations," he wrote at the age of 23, "are strongly bent to arms." In his French and Indian campaigns he delighted in the shock of conflict and its hazards. Of his experience in a skirmish he wrote: "I "heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me, there is something charm-"ing in the sound." He was proud of the four balls that passed through his coat and that two horses were killed under him when he served without glory, but also without fear, under BRADDOCK.

If WASHINGTON was not "the bravest of the brave," as NEY was described to be, he was intrepid and even rash in action, exposing himself too much for the comfort of his officers. They dealt with a man full of choler when they remonstrated with him. "Sir, had you "better not step back a little?" ventured Colonel COBB at the siege of Yorktown. But all the Colonel got for his concern was: "Colonel COBB, if "you are afraid, you have liberty to "step back." Cowardice, in the General's view, was a weakness never to be excused. In fact, he could not understand it. No one will ever paint—yet it would make a spirited picture if patriotism could stand it—the behavior of General WASHINGTON when he rode among the flying New Englanders, who broke as the British landed on Manhattan, when he struck at officers with his cane, "damned them for cowardly rascals," and beat the running soldiers with the flat of his sword, until in his paroxysm he was near capture by the enemy, from whom he was saved by one of his aids snatching at his bridle and swinging his horse around. And at Monmouth how furiously he swore when LEE's troops began to retreat! No American commander ever had greater scorn for the craven, or heaped expletives upon him with freer use of robust adjective.

A soldier is a soldier in any age. To imagine WASHINGTON living today is to see him as stern a disciplinarian as JOFFRE or HAIG or PERSHING, and just as determined that official rank should not be obtained by influence, that the incompetent must be weeded out. Humane as the General was, he once erected a gallows forty feet high to encourage his militiamen to stay with their commands. He flogged deserters and looters, and ached to do it with his own hand, which was big and sinewy. He "broke" Colonels right and left. "I will not," he declared, "have any gentleman introduced from family connection or local "attachments to the prejudice of the "service." A family name had as little influence with him as with KITCHENER. WASHINGTON found the militia as a rule a poor lot, either as soldiers or patriots. "The dependence," he wrote, "which the Congress have "placed upon the militia has already "greatly injured, and I fear will totally "ruin, our cause." GEORGE WASHINGTON, living in these tragic times, would have stood with Senator CHAMBERLAIN in his advocacy of a well-trained regular army, in his opposition to a volunteering system to fill our armies.

What the Father of the Country would have thought of destructive criticism in the great war may be judged by his reply to those who indulged in political complaint about his leadership: "I can assure these gen-"tlemen that it is a much easier and "less distressing thing to draw remon-"strances in a comfortable room by a "good fireside than to occupy a cold, "bleak hill and sleep under frost and "snow, without clothes or blankets." At the same time WASHINGTON did not have a very high opinion of the quartermasters and commissaries of his day. If he had had control of the supply of troops, there would have been no rags and no meagre rations.

As commander in such a campaign as that now being conducted in France, WASHINGTON would sometimes follow Fabian policies, "nibbling," as JOFFRE would say, and at other times he would be found striking hard; although it must be admitted that he deferred too much to war councils of officers. The Revolutionary conflict he held to be "a war of posts." He said, as the war went on, "I am well convinced myself that "the enemy long ere this are perfectly "well satisfied that the possession of "our towns while we have an army in "the field will avail them little." Yet if he could be accused of Fabian tactics, WASHINGTON could take the offensive vigorously, as at Princeton and Trenton, and again at Germantown. There is one thing we can be sure of—that in a war to save democracy he would be as stout-hearted as CLEMENCEAU, as inflexible as LLOYD GEORGE, as obstinate as Mr. WILSON, and that he would stake everything on winning a great victory over the German military oligarchy before negotiating to banish the "plague of mankind" from the earth.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

A bill increasing from $2 to $2.50 a bushel the fixed price of wheat to be harvested this year has been reported favorably from the Senate's Committee on Agriculture. Bills making the price $2.75 have been introduced. The fixed price of last year's wheat is $2.20. Owing to the movement in Congress for a higher price, and to some expectation that it will be successful, farmers are now withholding their wheat from market. The Food Administrator in Illinois reports a scarcity of flour in more than fifty towns of that State. While the proposed higher rate could legally be obtained only for the coming crop, old wheat can easily be mixed with the new by those who have both, if they are willing thus to defeat the purpose of a statute. The President, Mr. HOOVER, and Secretary HOUSTON oppose the reported bill. Enactment of it would upset the Government's food conservation plans and be unjust to many producers.

Wheat now on the farms should be marketed. All of it is required for our own people and our allies. This year's crop should be a large one. Winter-sown wheat is deficient, and farmers are urged by the Government to make their Spring-sown acreage the greatest ever known. Some assert that wheat growers will not do this if the price is $2, because, owing to high cost of implements, seed, fertilizer, and labor, many have found no profit in $2.20. Legislators who ask for $2.50 say the addition is needed to stimulate and encourage agriculturists, if we are to have new wheat enough to satisfy imperative demand. On the other hand, it is said that if $2.50 should be granted for the new wheat, it should also be the price for the old. But this would virtually give a reward to those who have withheld their grain from the market, and would yield great profits to distributers, who now have, it is estimated, 90,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 barrels of flour, bought at the present fixed rate. Moreover, it would be unjust to those who have sold at $2.20 to give $2.50 to others who held back.

The President has authority under existing law to add something to the fixed price of this year's wheat if he finds that this ought to be done. He and his advisers will be thoroughly informed as to all the conditions, and they most earnestly desire that there shall be a great Spring acreage. He may find it expedient to make the price uniform, $2.20 for both the new and the old grain. The Senate should lay aside the reported bill and leave the decision to him.

GERMANY TAKING CHARGE.

Foreign Minister KUEHLMANN says that the "new war" against Russia is necessary to enforce peace. Vice President PAASCHE of the Reichstag says that "the races which severed themselves from Russia"—that is, the territories Germany is now annexing—must be "freed from the terrible "scourge of the Bolshevist border "hordes." In other words, Germany must restore order in Russia. If Herr PAASCHE does not mean this he does not mean anything. There is no way of freeing Courland and Lithuania from the "border hordes" except by suppressing the border hordes, and that cannot be done within the borders of Lithuania any more than, for instance, we could restore order in Haiti by keeping an army in Florida.

The ostensible object of the "new war," then, is the restoration of order along Germany's new borders, which are now far extended to the east by the annexations she is making. When an imperialistic Power says it is entering a weak country to "restore order," everybody knows what it means; it means first a protectorate and then annexation. Germany gives the world to understand that she intends to complete her business in Russia, and in default of any information to the contrary we may, for the present at least, take Germany at her word. The skepticism about her intention of taking Petrograd, the doubt that she can really mean to go into the Russian interior, are based chiefly on the supposition that she intends to make a great drive on the western front and cannot spare the men. But if she intends, instead of making a drive in the west, to take all she can grasp of Russia and then offer to quit the west on condition of being allowed to keep it, she can spare a great many men for a purpose so important. And an important purpose must underlie this Russian invasion, or she would not be so desperately bent on it at a time when it is actually imperiling the hitherto unquestioning subservience of Austria-Hungary.

When KUEHLMANN says that the invasion is necessary to "enforce peace," he certainly means what he says. The peace they have negotiated with the Bolsheviki is not worth a rush unless it is enforced by arms. The Bolsheviki had no legal power to sign a peace; they are not a Constituent Assembly nor a Parliament, nor even a Provisional Government, and no nation can be expected by the most credulous German to recognize any paper that LENINE and TROTZKY may sign. In fact, it is a foregone conclusion that not one of the Allies will recognize it. Germany cannot flaunt that paper in their faces; she can, however, face them from a conquered fortress, and a conquered fortress is what she obviously intends to make of Russia. When the Soviet decided to accept the German terms, the dispatches tell us, "the German wireless "stations showed at first a disposi-"tion to refuse to take the message." No wonder.

LENINE, we are further informed, told the Soviet, when it was making up its mind to surrender, "that peace "must be obtained at any price in or-"der to insure the reconstruction of "Russia." He need not worry about the reconstruction of Russia. His German friends intend to take care of that, and are moving upon their task with speed.

WARTIME CURRENCY AND CREDIT

The Treasury reported on the first of this month a decrease of the money in circulation by $154,546,304. The Controller of the Currency reported yesterday a decrease in the deposits of the national banks of the United States by $352,647,000 on Dec. 31, compared with the previous statement of Nov. 20, 1917. This was but one of several similar decreases which are subject to favorable interpretation rivaling even the customary welcome of increases in maximums. These signs of soundness in the banking and credit situation will be welcome to none more certainly than to those who thought that the country was embarked on a career of unbridled inflation of either currency or credit, and that the proposal to relax some of the restrictions upon wartime activities was a first step toward embarrassment, if not panic.

To those who are unhappy unless expansion is constantly reported, there is comfort in comparisons with a year ago. In a seasonal sense that is a fairer comparison than with a few weeks ago, and all our activities are still on upgrade on that longer view. The shorter view takes in the period of the embargoes due to shortages of coal, transportation, and the severest weather known. If credits were expanding under such conditions, it would be a sign that our bankers and traders were intoxicated by war prosperity. That cannot be said of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, in which there was a decrease of deposits by $359,042,000. Outside of those three States there was an increase for all other States by $6,305,000. In other words, eliminating States conspicuous for activity in war finance, banking is still on an unbroken series of maximums. It was not to be expected that the check to expansion would be reflected as quickly in the country as in the city centres. But it is fair to remark that banking activity is greatest in those parts of the country whose response to the Treasury's offering of certificates in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan was reported yesterday by Secretary MCADOO to be "distinctly disappointing."

No such characterization is applicable to the loss of resources of the banks of this city to a total of $215,000,000 sent to the country institutions by the Government upon the redistribution of its funds due to the placement of the second Liberty Loan. Those are the districts upon which the Treasury has a right to rely to take its certificates in volume enough to keep down the rate on the next Liberty Loan. Only three districts have met the Treasury's minimum, which has been generally taken as a maximum, Minneapolis met its allotment; only New York and Kansas City exceeded it. The chief effect of the Treasury's appeal was to double the number of subscribers to the certificates, but the number of subscriptions is less encouraging than the total subscription is disappointing. If those banks that have fallen below expectation fail to respond better to the Secretary's second appeal, sent yesterday, they should accompany their failure with a statement why they are not to be considered slackers.

It cannot be accepted in excuse that they are not really awakened to the fact of the war's meaning to them. Those who have been twice specifically addressed by the country's financial leader, and who are reported to be better able to respond to the appeal than ever before in their experience, will hardly be allowed to plead ignorance or incapacity. If they should plead that they prefer to make more money in other ways, they will be held accomplices of those whose preference for all business as usual is making the Treasury a competitor with them for funds, and thus hoisting the rate which the taxpayers must pay to induce subscriptions to Liberty Loans. It is difficult to admit that excuse from business men. It is not possible to admit it from bankers, the keepers of the country's financial conscience.

The proportion of loans to deposits was 65 per cent. at the year end, compared with 68 per cent. in 1916. In other words, the banks are less closely loaned up, and have less of their own capital engaged in their advances. Usually this is thought to be an index of conservatism, but it has been objected that it is not applicable to present conditions, because so much of the bank loans are on Government securities rather than on commercial discounts. It is hardly a reproach that the banks are liberal in their loans to Government, or to customers on Government account. The total for both issues of Liberty bonds at the year end was $609,000,000, or 3 per cent. of resources. That can hardly be thought excessive in itself, and certainly not so when taken in connection with an increase of cash on comparison with either the previous statement or the previous year. It seems strange there should be fear of inflation at a time when there are billions of unused bank credit, and when the reports show the banks to be peculiarly responsive to changes in commercial conditions. The criticism seems to be a survival of ideas inherited from a time when collateral banking was favored, and when additions to currency were based on bonds, and banks were under restriction from contraction by law. Three millions a month was the retirement allowance for the entire country, and a bank reducing circulation could not increase it for six months. It was as hard to get notes out in panic as to get them in after panic, and at all times there was either redundancy or deficiency of circulation. Now we see increases and decreases in wholesome response to changing conditions.

UNIFYING THE NATION'S PORT.

The conference proceeding between the officials representing New York and New Jersey regarding the development of the port as a whole could not be more happily timed. During peace it was difficult to harmonize conflicts of interests, real or fancied. Under the influence of war necessities such separatist sentiments are weakened, and there is substituted a disposition to utilize whatever must be done to win the war in a way also to promote peaceful commerce. The service of shipping is a primary necessity of war, and the impossibility of adequate service of shipping is the cause of the railway congestion which is convincing the entire country of its interest in the national port.

The diversion of shipping to ports of less utility, all things considered, is a poor substitute for the fulfillment of its functions by the Port of New York. Local commercial interests also see that they are prejudiced by the monopolization of commercial facilities for war uses. Experience in giving priority to war service shows that commerce is interfered with, and suggests that it would be preferable to serve both rather than to starve either.

It has been seen that it is impracticable to quicken the service of one part only of the railway machine, and that it is necessary as well as desirable to quicken the entire organization. It is so with port activities. If possible, it is desirable to energize the port as a whole forthwith, rather than to await a solution which perhaps might be more nearly ideal, but which it would be no easier than before to realize when peace shall return.

This is the reasoning of even such a leading and competent authority as CALVIN TOMKINS, formerly Commissioner of Docks of New York. Hitherto he has been foremost among those urgent for the bringing of New Jersey's railways into Manhattan. Yesterday's newspapers reported his argument before the Board of Trade that it is necessary to develop the back terminals of the port in connection with motor service to land establishments, and a new sort of lighter service to steamships. Bulky and heavy freight should be stored on extemporized grillages on the New Jersey meadows, with or without roof protection. Higher-class freight should be accommodated further inland, on firmer ground and with better protection. Both classes of freight then should be delivered as desired, either by lighter or motor, to consignees or to ships. The all-rail sub-Hudson delivery to Manhattan is manifestly not possible as a war measure. As a peace measure, it can be considered at leisure. As a war measure, Mr. TOMKINS even suggests allowing surface extension of the New York Central tracks to railway piers as far south as Forty-second Street.

The New Jersey portion of the proposal might be accepted more readily than the Manhattan portion. Manhattan might easily prefer to see New Jersey thrive rather than to see the west side threatened as a war necessity which peace might not end. Manhattan never has been narrow-minded toward New Jersey's prosperity. Repeatedly Manhattan has experienced detriment to itself from congestion of commerce less than that now suffered but otherwise resembling it. Repeatedly New Jersey interests have grown under such conditions without loss to Manhattan, as sufficiently appears from the relation of capital investments on each side of the Hudson through many years. From 1820 to 1840 there was little to choose between the growth of prosperity in New York State and New Jersey, or between growth of the region now known as Greater New York and the neighboring New Jersey counties. In 1840 Greater New York outgrew its State. In 1850 the New Jersey cities grew disproportionately to the United States, and in 1880 crossed the curve of growth of New York State. Another leap is now due for New Jersey, and it is to Manhattan's interest that it should not be obstructed. This was the argument of Mr. COHEN, counsel for New York State and the New York City Merchants' Association. It won the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the division of the port, and is now reinforced by Mr. TOMKINS's acceptance, for considerations connected with the war, of plans not hitherto favored by him. It would be another happy result if his ideas about the development of the New Jersey terminals should promote a settlement of the west side problem along lines not hitherto considered for lack of the unifying force of the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Will Pacifists Say to This?

Somebody whom The Christian Work describes as "a somewhat discouraged friend," once an ardent worker in several organizations having international peace as their aim," is quoted by that paper as writing: "Alas! in the face of this present war I am afraid all our efforts have been wasted. The peace societies have failed." To that statement the editor of The Christian Work makes emphatic denial, declaring that not failure but victory has resulted from the labors of the peace societies. For, he asserts:

> Not only are all the things which all the allied nations are daily saying are the things for which they are fighting the very things which the peace societies have been urging for two generations, but the men who are speaking for the Allies learned them from the peace societies.

That is at least ingenious, and in a way, too, it is nearly or quite true. The editor had no trouble at all in finding many phrases in the speeches of President WILSON and the Premiers of England, France, and Italy, defining the objects of the war, or rather their objects and those of the countries for which they spoke, in terms that exactly parallel the aims long announced by the peace societies. All of them have proclaimed hatred of war and the determination to establish permanent peace with justice.

The point, therefore, is well made for all peace advocates who realize and confess that the ambitions, the policies, and the acts of Germany left no alternative to the peace-loving nations of the world except war as energetic as they could make it. Pacifists worthy of the name see that, and therefore are at one with all decently self-respecting people. But there are others—pacifists who will not fight for any cause, and would have what they call peace at any price, including that of slavery.

To the pacifists of this second class—and who means anybody else when the name is used?—the theory outlined above will seem a mere quibble, and they will reject it scornfully.

His Millions Escaped Observation.

No man could have had the twenty millions at which the estate of the late General HORACE W. CARPENTIER is estimated without being well known in the circles where such sums of money are handled and controlled. As a Trustee of Columbia University, too, General CARPENTIER was in relation with another large circle. His business activities, however, began back in "the days of '49," that now have not many survivors, and of late years he had lived in such retirement that to the general public his name, if heard, would have been meaningless, and the news that he had what not many years ago would have been considered a colossal fortune comes as a surprise.

It is a surprise that comes frequently to New York, and almost never to any other city in the country. 'Only here could a man with $20,000,000 fail, even though he had no other or better claim on attention, to be a notable figure, and in the great majority of our towns—of all the world's towns, for that matter—he would be the object of envy, awe, respect, or antagonism, according to the varying dispositions of his neighbors. Here, if he chooses, he can escape common notice, while he is alive, to whatever degree he chooses, and excite it to no very great extent even when his will is read.

Perhaps that is one reason why so many rich men come here to pass their advancing years. New York gives them a form of liberty not to be found elsewhere, at the cost of losing a sort of eminence for which, evidently, they do not care.

The nature of General CARPENTIER's bequests shows the warmth of his interest in the rising generation—his appreciation of the advantages that education will give it. The bequests are well distributed and wisely allotted among institutions of unquestionable merit and efficiency. Such dispositions of wealth, fortunately for the United States, are more frequent here than in any other country.

He Feels as Well as Observes.

A peculiarity of the remarkable dispatches sent to THE TIMES from Russia by HAROLD WILLIAMS, its special representative in Petrograd, is that they reveal the depth of his personal interest in the matters about which he writes. There is a tendency of journalistic work—one in some respects fortunate and in others not—which leads those who do it long to become observers and recorders, and nothing else—to forget that they, too, are involved in the common fortunes and misfortunes of humanity. Their apartness makes for a fine impartiality, and so for truth, but it also results in a certain coldness of expression and the absence of the moving quality that the best descriptive writers always aim at. Mr. WILLIAMS shows nothing of this lack. That his dispatches are accurate pictures of Russia is obvious in just the way that the lifelikeness of certain portraits is obvious, even to those who have never seen their originals. But they also reveal that the writer of them feels as well as sees—that he identifies himself in more than a small degree with those whose terrible ills and more terrible follies it has been his duty to chronicle—that it is not all one to him, as an alien observer, whether Russia is wrecked or saved, whether the Russians keep the freedom they gained by their revolution, or whether they exchange it for an abominable and disgraceful slavery to Germany.

He cares, and so he is able to make us care far more than we otherwise might do—we are compelled to share, as we should, the grief and pity that move him as he watches the spectacle—the exemplary spectacle, it is to be hoped—that Russia, in the hands of its new masters, presents to the rest of the world.

Pacifism Defined in a Way Sure to Give Pain.

For two weeks, now ending, the Paulist Church on Columbus Avenue has overflowed nightly; and, as its seating capacity is 3,000, that is an impressive statement. There have been nights when the number of those who have sought entrance has risen to 4,000, and even close to 5,000. The explanation is the series of lectures to non-Catholics delivered by the Rev. JAMES M. GILLIS and the Rev. BERTRAND S. CONWAY. For an hour each night one of these priests answers the questions of his audience, and for a second hour the other delivers a lecture on some topic of the day from the Catholic standpoint. The crowds that have attended have heard two speakers of force and power, one of whom, at least, is a remarkable orator.

With a commanding presence, a resonant voice, and a mastery of tone, Father GILLIS combines a diction and an acuteness of phrase that burn his word-pictures in. With all that has been said of pacifists and pacifism, nothing has summed up them and it more thoroughly and finally than the definitions he gave in his lecture of Wednesday night on "The War as the Waterloo of Theories." "JESUS CHRIST," he said, "is the Prince of Peace; but PONTIUS PILATE was the Prince of Pacifists. He washed his hands, as they do, of the right and wrong of the whole matter. But while he was washing his hands with water he was drenching his soul with blood." And again: "If my neighbor calls 'Help! Murder!' in the night, and I bury my head in the bedclothes and pretend I hear nothing, I'm a pacifist. And, incidentally, I'm a liar and a sneaking coward." Pacifism has been summed up more politely, but never with more completeness of finish. Neither is there anything which can be dissented from logically, even though the description makes its victim writhe; not, at least, unless the victim wishes to argue that a Belgian or a Pole is not a neighbor, and Father GILLIS had deprived him of that argument by demanding where the geographical bounds of neighborhood were located.

Would Bring Prisoners Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is evident that there must for a number of months to come be serious shortage in cargo accommodations for the supplies of food, munitions, equipment, and men that we are sending to Europe. Our allies are in urgent need of food for their army, for their civil population, and for their prisoners, and we are, of course, ready to do all that is in our power to help them in their need. I suggest that a practical way of rendering service would be to take charge on this side of the Atlantic of the prisoners who are now held in England and in France.

These prisoners have got to be fed and the cost of the food would certainly be less if the supplies needed could be delivered in prison camps on this side, instead of calling for transportation across the Atlantic.

Vessels on their westward trip have comparatively light cargoes, and many are, in fact, coming over with sand for ballast.

If every vessel that landed a thousand of our boys in England or in France should bring back an equal number of prisoners, there would, I believe, be a material saving in the cost and in the burden of caring for those prisoners.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
Late Major U. S. 176th Vols.
New York, Feb. 21, 1918.

Bolshevism Not Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's paper you print without comment the statement of a writer to the effect that Germany is an autocracy with democracies on each side of it. The Government of the Bolsheviki is, however, in no sense a democracy. This Government was not established with the consent of the governed nor is it maintained with their consent or with the consent of their legal representatives. It is a Government of a class, a small part of the people. Its basis is usurpation, and it is administered by force in opposition to the will of the only body having any claim to representative character that has been convened in Russia since the deposition of the Czar. However humanitarian the alleged motives of the Government of a class backed by arms may be, such a Government lacks every element of democratic practice and principle. JOHN C. TEN EYCK.
New York, Feb. 18, 1918.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

Morristown, New Jersey.

Upon a gentle height of sloping lawn
In old Colonial stateliness is seen
A mansion white, with jalousies of green,
That seems to dream of glorious days long gone,
But radiant still in memory as the dawn,
When, pacing slow 'neath elms whose branches lean
O'er sun-flecked sward, here walked, with thoughtful mien,
The New World's King of men—George Washington.

Upon that lawn are now grim cannon old
That once on famous fields in language clear
Spoke Freedom's message stern in accents bold.
Their echo still remotest time shall hear,
Proclaiming to all lands throughout the world,
"Lo! here for aye my Banner is unfurled!"

Within that mansion, too, we see enshrined
Memorials precious of great bygone days,
More eloquent in silence than the lays
Of bards or words that orators can find!
The Hall Clock seems to wait his hand to wind,
The ample fireplace tells of old-time ways
When great logs heaped on high, with ruddy blaze
Made cheerful Winter nights when howled the wind.

And near that mansion old a shrine appears
That bears the name no patriot can forget—
The knightly hero of two hemispheres,
Wreathed with unfading laurels, Lafayette!
While o'er both shrines beneath the Winter sky
See Freedom's Banner proudly float on high!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

THE GERMAN BOLSHEVIKI AND PEACE.

What Hope for a Just Settlement in the Minority Socialists of Germany and Austria?

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

The United States Government's Committee on Public Information has issued cabled reports of the reception of President Wilson's peace message of Feb. 11. Some of these are extremely significant. They show that the leading parties of Germany, including the pro-war Socialists, make the following deductions from the Presidential message:

That the President accepts the Reichstag resolution of July 19;

That the President knows the Reichstag resolution was tacitly accepted at that time by the German Government;

That the President does not have the support of the Entente in this position.

The Reichstag resolution of July 19 formulated that variety of German peace which rests upon the restoration of the territorial status quo ante and the nonpayment by Germany for the work of destruction done by her armies. This was the peace denounced by the President on May 26, June 14, Nov. 13, and Dec. 4. Moreover, his peace terms formulation of Jan. 8 were directed precisely as much at this form of German peace as at the other form that aims at open annexations. The President said on Jan. 8, for example, that a democratic peace would require both political and economic independence for Poland and the Balkan States. And even in the message of Feb. 11 Mr. Wilson again refers to the necessity that the new Poland shall include all "indisputably Polish" districts, which means what all German parties call "a violation of the territorial integrity" of Germany and Austria. In the message of Jan. 8 Mr. Wilson applies this same principle to Italian Austria.

If the President refers favorably to the Reichstag resolution of July 19 he does so only to contrast it with the avowed annexationist plans of the German Junkers and to indorse its repudiation of annexations and war indemnities, (i. e., payments of war expenses.) The President, however, proceeds to his own formulation of the third feature of the "no annexations, no indemnities" formula, namely, the demand for "the self-determination of nationalities," a feature commonly suppressed by the Germans and pro-German Socialists, but revived by the Bolsheviki. Mr. Wilson emphasizes our point of agreement with the Reichstag resolution, namely, that we oppose annexations. He proceeds to show that he means only annexations against the will of the inhabitants. But he does not point out that the Reichstag resolution clearly denounces even such territorial changes and was intended to do so. By "no indemnities" the Reichstag resolution clearly denounces all claims against Germany for restoration of territories she has deliberately laid waste. The President has now merely stated that we are ready to listen if there are any just reasons why such damages should not be paid.

It is clear from the wording of the Reichstag resolution that Germany would regard the loss of any of the "territorial possessions" of herself or of "her allies" as conquests. That is to say, the Reichstag resolution does not permit of the discussion of the questions of German and Austrian Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Italian Austria, or the fate of any of the subject nationalities oppressed and massacred by the Turks.

In an article, (reprinted in The Mail of Jan. 8,) Professor von Schulze-Gaevernitz, one of the most famous of the Progressive leaders, explains at great length the purpose of the Reichstag resolution. The impression the President has made on these "liberals" is well shown by the Professor's matter of fact remark that "President Wilson has expressly shaken off the claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine." We read also that "the ultimate reasons which determined the Reichstag majority resolution cannot be made public." Clearly this is secret diplomacy and the motives were such that they would be defeated if the Entente knew them. Evidently part of the intrigue is to get President Wilson's favor and to separate him from the Entente. A similar object, the Professor makes equally plain, is to create pacifist insurrections in England, France, and Italy. As Schulze-Gaevernitz said:

> Since July 19 the English and French workingmen have declared themselves against their Governments' policy and in favor of reconciliation and negotiation. The Italian Socialists threateningly demand peace. These things represent no small successes for the step the Reichstag took.

At the time of the German strikes in January the progressive leaders again expressed the hope that they might lead to strikes against the war in the Entente countries.

Schulze-Gaevernitz also explains that the Reichstag resolution "served to keep quiet the Social Democrats and the Austrians." But this did not involve any expressed or unexpressed concession to the Entente. On the contrary, he points out that the resolution received "the expressed approval of the Imperial Government and the highest military authorities," that is, it was approved by the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff! And now the claim is made, not only in Germany but in England and America, that the resolution is indorsed by President Wilson! The German claim may be dishonest. The other is due either to fanaticism or to an equally dangerous recklessness of statement.

We have seen the objects of the progressives in supporting the Reichstag resolution. The speeches made by Erzberger, the Catholic leader, after he had succeeded in putting the resolution through, show that his aim was the same. What now were the objects of the Socialists?

To explain the objects of the majority Socialists in supporting the Reichstag resolution and of the minority Socialists in criticising it is the quickest and clearest possible way of grasping both the position of the Germans, "liberals" and that of the Socialists themselves. When we have understood the Socialists' motives on this critical question we are in a position to see what hope there is at present either of a revolution or of peaceful democratization in Germany.

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the position of the pro-Government Socialists, the so-called majority faction led by Scheidemann. This faction supports the Reichstag resolution and the peace terms of the Central Europe party; the military and economic dependence of all surrounding territories upon Germany—whether such territories consist of weakened members of the Entente, of Germany's own allies, of the defenseless little States she is aiming to set up to the south and east, or of the present smaller neutrals already in terror of her economic and military power. The New Yorker Volkszeitung, a Socialist paper supporting the minority, thus sums up the position of the majority: "The German majority Socialists and the labor unions connected with it under the leadership of Legien (i. e., nearly all the unions) have developed in the last three and one-half years into conscious tools of the ruling classes."

Before taking up the German minority it is well to state the position of the Austrian Socialists (the German Austrians). For if there is any revolution among the Central Powers it will almost certainly break out in Austria. In the party convention in Vienna on Oct. 25 a resolution demanded that Serbia, Rumania, and Poland "should not be held in any form of military or economic dependence." After the Bolshevist revolution in November this same resolution was repeated in mass meetings held in Vienna. Here is an extremely important theoretical departure from the position of the Central European party. However, it is purely theoretical. Germany has reduced her neighbors in all directions to a position of relative helplessness. If the war is ended today merely by the withdrawal of her armies to German borders all her neighbors would be dependent both in an economic and in a military sense. Belgium, France and Italy would be defenseless from a military point of view as soon as the British and American armies retired, and so seriously weakened economically as to make any German overtures for the resumption of economic relations exceedingly tempting—even though Germany should secure the larger share of the profit of the new treaties and resume her threatening economic development at their expense—doubly threatening in view of their weakened condition. The situation of all Germany's smaller and weaker neighbors, whether enemies, allies, or neutrals, would be still worse than that of France and Italy.

The Austrian Socialists, however, have recognized the chief danger to Poland, Serbia, Rumania and all other small and weak neighbors of Germany—not political dependence, but economic and military dependence. But economic and military dependence is a question not of treaties, but of fact. Germany is today dominant on the continent of Europe by virtue of her victories even if she withdraws to her previous frontiers. No political annexations are necessary to carry this domination into practical effect.

The German minority Socialists, the party of Haase, Kautsky, and Bernstein, also recognizes this situation, and is equally helpless to deal with it. But may not this German minority, aided by the Austrian minority, gain power through a revolution, and may it not then evolve some effective way to prevent the German domination of Europe? What, in the first place, is their attitude toward revolution?

Bernstein held at the beginning of the war that no revolution was to be expected in Germany. Again at the end of 1916 he expressed the opinion that unless the war ended in "downright German defeat" there would be no German revolution, and that the German middle classes and "liberals" would maintain German militarism "by hook or by crook."

The minority Socialists favor a revolution, only provided there shall be a simultaneous revolution in Italy, France, and England. In other words, they are Bolsheviki in this crucial question.

The position taken at Zimmerwald was in complete accord with that of the Bolsheviki. The responsibility for the war is placed equally on all belligerents, without so much as a mention of the democracy of one side or the autocracy of the other. The war is attributed to "capitalism and imperialism" on both sides. Yet, at about this same time, Karl Kautsky, one of the leaders of the German minority, was clearly formulating (in the Neue Zeit of Sept. 15) the very opposite opinion. We read in this official organ the following passage, which doubtless accounts for his prompt dismissal as editor:

> The present war is a fight not merely between different imperialisms, but also between imperialism and democracy, between more or less democratic and more or less imperialist and militarist States. • • • The end of the war seems, in spite of everything, to be going to signify the collapse of imperialism and its tools and a mighty advance of democracy, though not yet the complete victory of the proletariat.

These words of the world's leading Socialist authority do not express any new or unfamiliar Socialist opinion. For half a century the Socialists of all countries have contrasted the relatively democratic institutions of England and France and America with the relatively autocratic institutions of the Czar and the Kaiser. The German Bolshevist statement that the war is equally imperialistic and capitalistic on both sides is due, not to ignorance, but to partisanship.

The action decided upon at the third Zimmerwald conference was "an international general strike to end the war." Of course this "international" resolution was invaluable to the German Government in its effective revolutionary propaganda in Italy—which caused the Italian débâcle.

The peace terms of the German minority are expressed by the International Socialist Committee, which for the last ten months has been preparing for the notorious Stockholm conference, (under the protection of the German Government.) These terms are almost precisely those of the famous Reichstag resolution. Independent States are to be carved out of Russian territory, but neither Austria, Germany, nor Turkey is to lose any territory whatever, with the single exception of Armenia. Various elusive and worthless forms of "autonomy" are offered instead, such as "the personal autonomy of the Jews in Palestine," "Kultural autonomy" for the Italian provinces of Austria, "autonomy as complete as possible" for the Polish districts in Germany and Austria, "economic equality" for the Southern Slavs, and Bohemia to be "connected" with Austria, whether she desires it or not. But in the case of Ireland political independence was offered!

All the leading German parties then are agreed in rejecting the peace terms of world democracy. They are also all agreed in working for revolutions in the democratic countries, in the hope that such revolutions will end the war in a way satisfactory to Germans. From German Junkers to German Bolsheviki there is agreement on these two policies.

If our military pressure is sufficiently powerful and continues long enough, we may expect growing revolutionary movements among the Slavs of Austria, and President Wilson's policy is invaluable for encouraging these movements. For in this way the military position of the Germanic alliance may be seriously weakened. Not only the German Bolsheviki, but also the pro-war Socialists, as well as sections of the Catholic and Radical parties, may then be inclined toward a democratic peace, and even toward a German revolution without a compensating revolution in France. However, this result would be due not to any deliberate policy of the German Bolsheviki, but to their recognition of impending military defeat, due to the success of our military and diplomatic offensives.

NEW YORK'S OWN WILL PARADE TODAY

10,000 Men of the National Army to March Down Fifth Avenue.

ALL UNITS REPRESENTED

Score of Patriotic Celebrations Will Mark Washington's Birthday, Soldiers Taking Part.

One-third of the fighting personnel of the "Metropolitan Division" of the National Army, listed in the official records of the War Department as the 77th Division, will parade down Fifth Avenue this afternoon 10,000 strong, and it will probably be the last chance that New Yorkers will have to cheer their own boys until they come home from the battle fronts of Europe. The soldiers arrived in New York yesterday, and beginning at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the parade officially gets under way at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, New York will have the opportunity of seeing every arm of the service now training at Camp Upton.

The reviewing officer, who will be at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, will be Secretary of the Navy Daniels. On the stand will be Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, Acting Commander at Camp Upton; Major Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Department of the East; Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith, Frank H. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Mortimer L. Schiff, Finley J. Shepard, Rodman Wanamaker, members of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and representatives of the State Government.

The parade commander will be Brig. Gen. Edward Wittenmyer, who will be accompanied by his entire staff. Then, in the order named, will come the 302d Engineers, the 153d Brigade of Infantry, the 154th Brigade of Infantry, one battalion of the 46th Infantry, colored, Battery A of the 305th Regiment of Field Artillery, and the units of the medical and sanitary organizations.

How Parade Will Form.

That part of the general order issued by General Johnson, which will govern the parade, instructs the 153d Brigade of Infantry and the 302d Engineers, which will mobilize at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, to leave the armory at 1 P. M., proceed east through Twenty-third Street to First Avenue, north in First Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, and west to Fifth Avenue, where it will halt.

The 154th Brigade of Infantry will assemble at the 71st Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The brigade will leave the armory at 1:15 P. M. and proceed west through Thirty-fourth Street to Eighth Avenue and north to Fifty-seventh Street and east to Fifth Avenue, where it will join the 153d Brigade and the engineers.

The field artillerymen will assemble at the armory of Squadron A, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. They will leave the armory shortly before noon and proceed south through Madison Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and then west to Columbus Circle at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, which point it will leave in time to take its place in the parade immediately in the rear of the colored troops.

The colored troops will mobilize at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street at 1:30 P. M., leaving that point for Fifth Avenue in time to take their place in line behind the last regiment of the 153d Brigade of Infantry.

The medical units will form at the armory of the 1st Field Artillery at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, and will leave that armory in time to arrive at Columbus Circle by 1:30 P. M. It will follow the field artillerymen to Fifth Avenue in time to take its place at the end of the parade column.

The soldiers who will be in the parade but who live outside of New York City are being cared for by the Hotel Men's Association of New York. It was said last night that the hotel men of New York have about 2,000 soldier guests who are being given shelter and the best of food without a cent of cost to them.

About 200 parents' automobile cards were given out by Edward B. Cochems at the Hall of Records yesterday. These cards entitled the parents to park their automobiles on the side streets crossing Fifth Avenue.

Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, in an appeal to the members of that organization, says that it is desirable that Fifth Avenue be decorated with American flags "in honor of the birthday of George Washington and also to show our boys how proud we are of them."

Formal Celebrations Today.

Among the more important events which will mark the celebration of Washington's Birthday in New York are the following:

The annual memorial mass of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Father John J. Wynne, S. J., will be the celebrant. The Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, will preach the sermon.

The twenty-second annual entertainment of the City History Club of New York will be held in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, beginning at 10 A. M. The entertainment will be of a patriotic nature and the speakers will be Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, and A. Guyot Cameron.

A service flag in honor of the 100 soldiers who were reared in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York will be unfurled at 11 o'clock at the orphan home, Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street. The flag will be presented by the Selig Solomon Society, which is the alumni association of the asylum.

The first solemn military mass for the safe return of Federal employes and all "American sons and daughters who have offered their lives in the defense of their country" will be said in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Barclay and Church Streets, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A patriotic service, beginning at noon, will be held in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Broadway and Fulton Street. One hundred United States Army nurses will take part in the service. The full choir of St. Paul's will sing, and the Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, the vicar, will deliver an address.

A patriotic conference, under the auspices of the New York City Sunday School Association, will be held in the West Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Allan MacRossie of the American Red Cross, who has recently returned from France, will deliver the principal address.

Many Patriotic Services.

The fortieth annual reunion of the First New York Mounted Rifles of 1861-5 will be held in the Hotel Astor. There will be a reception at 6 P. M., followed by the annual dinner.

The Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York will celebrate at Delmonico's. Because of the war the dinner which has always marked the celebration by this society has been canceled. Instead there will be a patriotic gathering, at which Stephane Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin, will be the principal speaker.

Relatives and friends of the members of the Eleventh United States Regiment of Engineers, the organization which fought with the British at the battle of Cambrai, will meet in the United Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, at 8 P. M.

Labor will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the Lexington Opera House. Secretary Daniels and Samuel Gompers will be the principal speakers.

"Washington in the Light of Today" will be the subject of an address which the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris will deliver at Temple Israel, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, at 8 P. M.

The Washington Headquarters Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution will celebrate the day at Washington's Headquarters, on West 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A patriotic service will be held in St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, beginning at 8 P. M.

Military ball in honor of the Camp Upton soldiers at the Seventh Regiment Armory, beginning at 9:30 P. M.

Camp Upton men were the guests at an entertainment provided last night under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Manhattan Borough Chairman, represented the committee.

William Elliott was master of ceremonies. Houdini of the Hippodrome performed his many tricks, and offered private instruction in methods of escape from the Germans if any of the boys were captured. "Tarzan of the Apes," moving pictures of the Broadway Theatre, took up the first part of the evening, with special incidental music. Representatives of the "Oh Lady, Lady," the "Oh Boy," and "Girl o' Mine" companies were among the entertainers, and Frisco from the Ziegfeld Midnight Follies brought his jazz band. Soldier and sailor uniforms were the only admission tickets needed.

NEW GROUP FOR WASHINGTON ARCH

CALDER'S STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The second of the two groups of statuary which will fill the pedestals on the northern front of the Washington Arch is now being put into place. It is a group by A. Stirling Calder, representing Washington as President, and is the companion piece to the group representing Washington as General of the Continental Army, by Herman MacNeil, on the eastern pedestal, which was unveiled May 30, 1916.

It was expected to have the new statue in place by today, but the cold weather has caused a slight delay. Piccirilli Brothers, in whose studio the new statue was carved from a block of Westchester County marble, are now setting up the statue, and it will be unveiled very soon. Mr. Calder describes the work as follows:

"It is of heroic size. Washington as President, occupying the centre of the group, is carved in full relief; Wisdom and Justice, the supporting figures, forming a compact background, are in bas-relief. Washington stands bareheaded in Colonial civil dress, as of some 60 years of age, firmly planted on his feet, with head erect, regarding the vision of the future. Behind Washington, modeled less realistically, stand Wisdom and Justice—Wisdom as the modern Athena, Justice, draped and armed, as defender of cities."

The money for the two groups—a total of $32,000, from 156 subscribers—was obtained by a committee of which William R. Stewart is Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff Treasurer, and Clarence W. Bowen Secretary. The other members are Edward D. Adams, George F. Baker, Robert W. de Forest, Eugene Delano, Archer M. Huntington, Arthur Curtiss James, V. Everit Macy, J. P. Morgan, Horace Porter, Charles H. Russell, and Lispenard Stewart.

The committee makes the following statement as to need of repairs on the arch:

"When, two years ago, the easterly group of statuary was put in place an examination by the firm of McKim, Mead & White, under whose direction as architects the groups were designed and carved, showed that the roof leaked and was in need of repair and that all the exterior marble work required repointing for the preservation of the monument. An effort to obtain a small appropriation from the city for this purpose was made during the last administration without success. A representative of the architects named made a careful re-examination of the arch recently and reports its condition as still worse. From leaks in the roof water has accumulated on the floor of the large interior room over the arch and to a depth of several inches was frozen. When melted all this water, and more to follow, must leak through and further damage the structure.

"These repairs are urgently necessary, and when they are made the exterior of the arch should be cleaned to bring its color more into unison with the purer white marble of the newly added groups. An approximate estimate of the cost of all these repairs is $3,500, which sum the committee hopes will be at once appropriated by the Board of Estimate for this object. It would seem to be a paramount duty of the city to keep its public monuments in repair. The arch has been too long neglected."

MISS FISKE, BRIDE OF LIEUT. JOHNSON

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske Marries in Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

WED TO LIEUT. HENRY KENT

Miss Sarah C. Evans a Bride in Grace Church.—Nuptials of Misses Lowenstein and O'Connell.

Several interesting weddings took place yesterday.

Miss Maribae Virginia Fiske, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske of 30 Riverside Drive, and Lieutenant Kenneth Clark Johnson, a son of E. C. Johnson, a banker, of Hartford, Conn., were married at 10 A. M. in the Lady Chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Dering Evans, rector of St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, the bride's brother-in-law, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry, rector of St. Mary the Virgin, said nuptial mass immediately following the ceremony.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Katherine Cushman Fiske. Lieutenant George R. Moseley, Jr., of this city, a classmate of the bridegroom, who was graduated from Yale, Class of '15, was best man.

Kent-Evans.

The wedding of Miss Sara Campbell Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawton Bryan Evans of Augusta, Ga., and Lieutenant Edward Henry Kent of the 107th Infantry of Spartanburg, S. C., took place yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery officiating.

Miss Lowenstein Weds.

Miss Carrie Lowenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lowenstein of 5 East Ninety-third Street, and Harry Groedel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Groedel, were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis by the Rev. Dr. S. Foster of Newark, N. J.

The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and lace, with a lace veil, was attended by the Misses Emma Lowenstein and Clara Groedel, who were in pink satin. William Myers acted as best man.

Bride of Lieutenant Schanck.

Miss Katherine O'Connell, daughter of Mrs. John O'Connell of 345 West Seventieth Street, and Lieutenant Rollin N. Schanck, U. S. R., were married at 8 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Dr. Leo Ryan performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Margaret O'Connell, and William B. Nolan of Sydney, Australia, acted as best man.

Heyt—Taussig.

Miss Annette Taussig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Taussig of 350 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Allen Grey Hoyt of this city were married quietly yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall officiating. The bride was unattended. William Gaut was best man.

Mr. Hoyt is a member of the Union League, New York Athletic, Atlantic Yacht, and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs.

FRENCH MOVE TO SPUR GROWING OF WHEAT

Deputies Debate Bill Giving Wide Powers to Government—Meatless Week Proposed.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The bill of the Government under which complete powers would be granted it by Parliament over wheat production and wheat control in France was debated in the Chamber of Deputies today. Victor Boret, the Minister of Provisions, told the House that there must be an intensification of wheat production and that the Cabinet was firmly resolved to use extraordinary measures to accomplish this end.

Wheat production in France, said M. Boret, had been increased since the war began 30 per cent., but the supply in France with food for an additional fifteen days in the year. The French requirements had been supplied by imports, but now tonnage must be used for other purposes than to import wheat which the country was able to produce.

Discussion of the measure by various members brought out the fact that under the new powers it asked, the Government could take over the whole harvest of 1918, the State becoming the sole buyer and the sole seller of grain for bread making. It was also shown that the Government would be empowered intensify production by supplying seed for spring sowing and adequate fertilizers to farmers throughout France; to fix equitable prices to growers, to compel land owners to sow minimum areas, and to assist in the organization of labor.

The bill will be further discussed next Tuesday.

PARIS, Jan. 22, (Associated Press.)—One meatless week each month during the coming Spring and Summer in order to conserve the cattle supply is planned by the French Government. Two meatless days a week were tried last Summer, but this plan failed, as most housewives simply bought enough meat for forty-eight hours, and there was no saving.

WAR MEDALS READY.

Struck to Commemorate Visits of French and British Missions.

The medals struck to commemorate the visit to New York of the British and French Commissions last year are now ready, and subscribers may obtain them from Sidney P. Noe, Secretary, the American Numismatic Society, Broadway, at 156th Street. On the obverse of the medal is represented the head of Victory, adorned with a sprig of oak and lily and a cluster of pine needles as emblems of England, France, and the United States. The inscription reads:

"To commemorate the visit to New York of the French and British War Commissions, 1917."

The reverse depicts a group of three figures. The inspiration of France, personified by Joan of Arc, and the chivalry of England, in the guise of a mediaeval knight—both in full armor—are enlisting the aid of American Liberty in the world war for freedom.

Five of these medals in gold have been struck for presentation to M. Rene Viviani and Marshal Joseph Joffre of the French Commission; the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour and Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges of the British Commission, and to the former Mayor of New York City, John Purroy Mitchel.

The obverse of the medal was designed by Daniel Chester French and the reverse by Miss Evelyn B. Longman.

SEEK MILLION FOR SAILORS.

Queen Alexandra Approves Appeal Sent Out by Lady Jellicoe.

Queen Alexandra of England has bestowed new patronage on an appeal being made by Lady Jellicoe, wife of the Admiral, on behalf of the British and Foreign Sailor Society, which is about to complete its one hundredth year of service. The society has been providing food and clothing for sailors interned in Germany and giving relief to disabled sailors and dependents of seamen who have fallen on active service. The society also provides education for sailors' orphans and helps sheltering, feeding, and clothing merchant seamen, including some hundreds of Americans, whose vessels have been sunk by enemy action. A sum of $1,000,000 is needed to insure the continuance of the work.

Contributions should be addressed to Lady Jellicoe, The Mall House, Admiralty, London, S. W., England.

GERMANY'S BIG DRIVE WILL FAIL, SAYS IRWIN

Predicts Such Losses That Peace Will Result—Expects Economic Revolution Later.

Speaking at a meeting of the National League for Woman's Service yesterday afternoon, of his recent visit to the French and Italian fronts, Will Irwin, the writer, who returned from Europe last week, stated that in his opinion the much-advertised German drive would begin soon and would probably result in such terrific losses on the part of the Germans that the way would be opened for a peace acceptable to the Allies. Mr. Irwin also prophesied a social and economic revolution abroad after the war. Concerning the German offensive, he said:

"Undoubtedly, in my opinion, which is that of a 'café strategetist,' the much-heralded offensive is coming. There has been so much preparation and moving of troops and artillery in Germany to the western front that it would be too expensive a proposition merely to be carried out by way of a 'bluff.' But I am confident that the Germans cannot mass any vastly superior forces against us. It must also be remembered that the Allies have been conserving their forces and steadily preparing by increased manufacturing of munitions. The Germans have at present a slight advantage in the air, which can be overcome by superior tactics on the part of the Allies.

"Of course the Germans may be planning something new in the way of propaganda, but it must be remembered that they have an altogether different morale to deal with on the western front than in Italy. Nothing can ever weaken the morale of the British."

Speaking on the effect in Paris of the news of an impending German offensive, Mr. Irwin said:

"There was consternation in Paris at first, but as time was given for the people to recover no harm was done to the courage of the people. The time when the Germans should have pushed their drive was just after the news of it reached Paris before the people had time to recover from their fright. Now the feeling in France is, 'Well, let 'em come.' It is my belief that Hindenburg is planning an attempt to put France out of the war by striking a smashing blow at the French portion of the line, although he may advance through Switzerland, as the Germans have nothing to lose by the violation of its neutrality."

Mr. Irwin said that social revolution was the topic of conversation in every circle abroad. In England, he said, it had practically taken place in a peaceful way. France, he said, was too much torn by the war to think much about economics, but after the war the question of socialism was bound to arise. On the way in which the French people adapted themselves to it, he thought, would depend whether the revolution would be peaceful or violent.

Mr. Irwin described in detail the Italian disaster, which he ascribed to German peace propaganda.

SERVICES FOR SPRING-RICE.

Ambassador Page Attends Memorial Meeting Held in London.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A memorial service to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was held today in Holy Trinity Church. The service was attended by a large number of officials and persons of prominence. The United States was represented by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador.

In the House of Commons Lord Cecil said that Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was attending the memorial service to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, asked him to express to the House his deep sense of the loss the country had suffered in the death of the distinguished public servant.

"No Ambassador has had to discharge duties of greater delicacy or more far-reaching importance than those which fell to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice," said Sir Robert, "nor has any Ambassador ever fulfilled his task with more unwearied diligence and more conspicuous ability and ultimate success."

MRS. LUCY VON SPEYER DIES

Banker's Sister-in-Law Expires at Her Home, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

James Speyer, head of the banking firm of Speyer & Co., learned yesterday through a neutral consulate of the death at Frankfort-on-the-Main of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Beit von Speyer, Mrs. Speyer, who was in her forty-ninth year, was known to many Americans whom she had entertained when in Germany. She is survived by her husband, Eduard Beit von Speyer, a son, who, it was said, had just gone to the front with the German Army, and two daughters. Another son was killed early in the war.

Mrs. von Speyer's husband was ennobled by the Kaiser in 1910. He is the head of the Frankfort banking house of Lazard Speyer-Ellisson, a firm which is more than 200 years old. James Speyer, the head of the American banking house, was decorated by the German Emperor with the Order of the Red Eagle in 1912.

DR. CHAS. S. TURNBULL DEAD

Noted Eye and Ear Specialist Succumbs in His 71st Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21. — Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, a noted specialist on diseases of the eye and ear, died at his home here today in his seventy-first year. He had been head of the aural department of Jefferson Medical College for ten years and oculist at the German Hospital. From 1873 until 1875 he was resident surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.

He was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1847, and was graduated from the Arts and Sciences Department and Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he studied in Vienna. Before going abroad for post-graduate courses Dr. Turnbull had been attached as surgeon to the United States Geological Survey in Wyoming and Montana, and for several years was surgeon of Yellowstone Park.

Colonel Edward Johns Riley.

Colonel Edward Johns Riley, who organized the Fortieth New York Regiment of Volunteers, known as the Mozart Regiment, for service in the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 21 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year. Colonel Riley commanded the regiment until he was disabled at the Battle of Fair Oaks. After the war he became a wall-paper manufacturer, retiring twenty years ago. He was born in East Broadway, and served as a member of the volunteer fire department in the downtown district until 1859.

Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here today, aged 78.

General Sheridan, who was a brother of General Phil Sheridan, left active service at his own request in 1902. He was a native of Ohio, but had lived in Washington for the last fifteen years. He will be buried here tomorrow.

J. Albert Haddock.

J. Albert Haddock, Vice President of the Fairbanks Company, died yesterday in his apartments in East Orange, N. J. He was born in Wilmington, Del., sixty-nine years ago, and before coming to this city was connected with the Philadelphia offices of the Fairbanks Company.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW SYNAGOGUE, Broadway, between 76th and 77th Sts., Rabbi EPHRIAM FRISCH, Minister. Tonight, 8:15, B. R. BAUMGARDT, "THE ROMANCE OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION." Sat., 10:30, Rabbi Frisch. All Welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. at Lenox Ave. Dr. M. M. Harris. Sat., Feb. 23d—"The Esther Story." Fri., Mar. 1st, 8:15 P. M.—Hon. Abram I. Elkus, "Experiences of an Ambassador."

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Married.

FISHEL—MUNROE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, in New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., Eleanora Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Munroe, to Mr. Henry Scott Fishel.

GROEDEL—LOWENSTEIN. — On Thursday, Feb. 21, at the Hotel St. Regis, by the Rev. Dr. Foster, Carrie Lowenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lowenstein of 5 East 93d St., to Mr. Harry Groedel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Groedel of Newark, N. J.

HOYT—TAUSSIG—On Feb. 21, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Annette Taussig, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Taussig, to Mr. Allen Grey Hoyt.

JOHNSON—FISKE.—On Feb. 21, 1918, in the Lady Chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. Edward Dering Evans and the Rev. Joseph G. H. Barry, D. D., Lieutenant Kenneth Clark Johnson of Hartford, Conn., to Marione Virginia Fiske, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske of New York City.

KENT—EVANS.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, in the Chantry of Grace Church, New York, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, Sara Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawton B. Evans of Augusta, Ga., to Edward Henry Kent, Lieutenant, 107th U. S. Infantry.

SCHMIDT—WILEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, by Rev. Andrew Fleming, rector of the Church of the Nativity, Flatbush, Miss Isabella Wiley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Wiley, to Mr. Daniel Henry Schmidt.

WISE—STERN.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Lewi at the Belnord, by Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Josephine May Stern to Joseph Herbert Wise.

EDGERTON—NICHOLS.—Feb. 19, Dorothy E. Nichols to Claude H. Edgerton.

Died.

AMMANN.—On Feb. 21, suddenly, at her residence, 181 Vermilyea Av., Louise (nee Gottgen) Ammann, in the 51st year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence Saturday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

BAILEY.—Agnes E., beloved wife of Marcus B. Bailey, suddenly, Feb. 21, in her 68th year. Services at her late residence, 420 West 129th St., Saturday at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

BARDEE.—Mrs. Anna, on Feb. 21, 1918, age 78 years, beloved mother of Dr. Albert Bardee and Mrs. Augusta Hause. Funeral services on Saturday evening at 8 at her late residence, 2,150 Hughes Av., near 181st St. Interment on Sunday afternoon in the Lutheran Cemetery. Milwaukee papers please copy.

BLOODGOOD.—Suddenly, at his residence, 158 West 58th St., in the 57th year of his age, Hildreth Kennedy, son of the late Mathias Hildreth and Augusta Kennedy Bloodgood. Funeral at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Saturday, Feb. 23. Interment private. Mobile (Ala.) papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—Killed in England in the air service, Harold Kidder Bulkley, Lieutenant of Aviation in the United States Army, son of Edwin M. Bulkley and Lucy Kidder Bulkley of Englewood, N. J., in the twenty-first year of his age.

BURGER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, Elizabeth Ekings Burger, daughter of the late Josenia Parker and Rodney Mitchell Ekings. Funeral service will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry C. Larter, 605 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, on Friday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. Interment in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J.

CADMUR.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Frank D. Cadmus, (6th Company,) from the residence on Great Kills Road, Great Kills, Staten Island, Friday, Feb. 22, 1918, at 2:30 A. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

CAMPBELL.—Wednesday, Feb. 20, Robert Elliot, infant son of Robert Lincoln and Margaret Thompson Campbell, at the home of his parents, 161 East 79th St. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CHAMPLIN.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at the Home for Incurables, New York City, Eliza Demarest, wife of the late Charles A. Champlin. Funeral private.

COLEMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at his residence, 465 West End Av., Jacob, beloved husband of Cecelia Eigenbrun Coleman. Funeral private. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

CONREY.—Entered into rest Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1918, John D., beloved son of the late John F. and Margaret E. Conrey. Funeral service at his late residence, 273 West End Av., Saturday at 11 o'clock.

COOK.—On Wednesday morning of pneumonia, Emily Hunt, widow of George Ireland Cook. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Friday, 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIDSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, after a brief illness, George L. Davidson. Funeral private, at his late residence, 140 West 66th St., Sunday, at 12:45 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIES.—At his residence, 106 West 86th St., Albert, beloved son of the late Rolland and Louisa Davies. Funeral notice hereafter.

ELSWORTH.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, George Elsworth of Greenport, L. I. Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 12:30, from August Elkeberg's parlors, 854 8th Av., near 55th St. Kindly omit flowers.

FRAZEE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at Arlington, in her 82d year, Amelia Quackenbush, widow of Abraham Frazee and daughter of the late Andrew and Hester Quackenbush. Funeral services Sunday Feb. 24, 2 P. M., at the home of her son, 570 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J.

GALLAGHER.—At Mount Vernon, Feb. 20, John T. Gallagher, retired police Captain, aged 74 years. Funeral from his late residence, 436 East 5th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 23, thence to St. Catherine's Church, Pelham. 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

GANTZ.—Feb. 22. Funeral of Lydia Gantz, the beloved mother of John F. Walter, at Stephen Merritt's, 18th St. and 8th Av., 10 A. M. Burial Calvary.

GENNERICH.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at her residence, 1,814 Palisade Place, Anna M. Gennerich, in her 74th year. Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock.

GLENNEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, at his residence, Hotel Willard, William P. Glenney, aged 78 years. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

GLENNEY.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of the West Side. Office of the Secretary, 90 Wall St., New York City. We announce with great sorrow the death of William Pike Glenney and request the members of this association to attend the funeral services at West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.
WARREN C. CRANE, President.
A. WALKER OTIS, Secretary.

GLENNEY.—Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut.—With deep regret announcement is made of the death on Feb. 20, 1918, of William P. Glenney, a member of the society. Members are requested to attend the funeral to be held at the Collegiate Dutch Church, 77th St. and West End Av., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
HENRY L. ABBOT, President.
BRYCE METCALF, Secretary.

GLENNEY.—West End Association. With deep regret announcement is made of the death of William P. Glenney, Second Vice President of this association. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.
A. WALKER OTIS, President.
LELAND P. CAIRY, Secretary.

GUMB.—Charles B., beloved father of Fannie Buchsbaum, Rose Gutfreund, and Jennie Buchsbaum, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 230 West 99th St., on Sunday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

HADDOCK.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 21, 1918, J. Albert Haddock, in his 70th year. Funeral services Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church Saturday, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock. Interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

HALSEY.—On Feb. 21, at her residence, 421 West 118th St., Anna Burnet, daughter of the late Joseph Bayley and Jennie Berrien Halsey. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HAMILTON.—Martha, mother of John A. Hamilton, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1918, in her 84th year. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 201 Flaxhill Road, South Norwalk, Conn., Friday, Feb. 22, at 11 A. M. Interment will be in Greenwood, 3:30 P. M. Automobiles will meet the 9:15 train from Grand Central Station.

HEDLER.—Simon. The Hungarian Society of New York is requested to attend the funeral of Brother Simon Hedler, care of Mrs. Jacobson, 332 East 91st, on Friday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M. Interment Union Field Cemetery.
Mr. MORRIS POPPER, President.
Mr. J. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.

JOHNSON.—Feb. 21, William Johnson. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

Died.

HINDS.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, Grace Hinds, daughter of the late Professor Ephraim and Catherine Shepherd Hinds, in the 66th year of her age. Services at Christ Church, Riverdale, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Rochester (N. Y.), Topeka (Kan.,) Washington (D. C.,) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

JEFFREY.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, 1918, John G. T. Jeffrey, husband of Adelia S. Jaffrey, in his 51st year. Funeral services at his late home, 1,321 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 8 P. M.

KING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, Ellen Whittaker, widow of Earl S. King, after a brief illness. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mary Whittaker, 712 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

LYNAM.—Thomas, Sr., beloved husband of Margaret, at his residence, 545 Central Av., West Hoboken, N. J. Solemn requiem mass St. Michael's Monastery Monday, Feb. 25, at 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Corporal Joseph X., beloved brother of Frank A. and Marie McCarthy, at Camp Upton, Feb. 21, 1918. Funeral from his late residence, 2,217 Cornaga Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Monday, Feb. 25; thence to St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul, 10 A. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 8:26 A. M. Automobile cortege.

McCLEMENT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 21, 1918, Lena Morgan, beloved wife of John N. McClement of 320 Park Av. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M.

McGINNIS.—Feb. 21, 1918, at his residence, Rowlarig, Sound Beach, Conn., Robert, beloved husband of Clara Buchanan and son of the late Robert and Marg

PENNELL REJECTS DEFERRED DEGREE

Artist Angered by Withholding of Doctorate by the University of Pennsylvania.

ECHO OF ART CLUB CHARGE

Incident Grew Out of Alleged Anti-English Remarks—Plea of Absence Spurned.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Joseph Pennell refused today to accept the degree of Doctor of Letters scheduled to be conferred upon him tomorrow by the University of Pennsylvania. This development came as the result of a tilt between Mr. Pennell and the university.

In a letter to Provost Edgar F. Smith, the famous artist and etcher declined either "now or at any future time to accept anything from an institution so lacking in courage and justice." Mr. Pennell's letter was in answer to one written to him by Provost Smith informing him briefly, and without explanation, that the Trustees of the university would not confer the degree tomorrow.

Referring indirectly to the action of the Art Club in recently summoning him before the governing body to answer charges of having made anti-English remarks in the club, and his subsequent resignation as a result of the affair, the renowned artist charges the university with sacrificing him on the altar of local prejudice. It also develops that in a talk which he had with the Provost last Monday it was suggested that he "be out of town" for Washington's Birthday as the best means of evading humiliation for himself and of the institution.

The Pennell resignation, which has been the subject of heated discussion in art circles the last few days, was also linked with the rumor that Charles M. Burns, veteran architect, member of the Art Club and friend of Pennell, was to be rebuked by the House Committee for the expression of anti-English views. In the meantime friends of Pennell, pointing to the valuable service he has rendered the Government in the drawing of inspiring posters for the Liberty Loan and other patriotic movements, are indignant at the imputations against his and Burns's patriotism.

The letter from Provost Smith follows:

Office of the Provost.
Feb. 20, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Pennell:

I am advised by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania that the degree of Doctor of Letters voted to you April 2, 1917, with the expectation that you would be present June 21, 1917, to receive it, will not be conferred on University Day, Feb. 22, 1918.

With cordial regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
EDGAR F. SMITH.

Mr. Pennell's answer to Provost Smith, under date of today, reads:

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1918.

The Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, dated Feb. 20, advising me that the degree of Doctor of Letters voted to me on April 2, 1917, will not be conferred on Washington's Birthday as arranged.

I note that in your letter you carefully avoid referring to the official communication verbally to me on Monday, the 18th, and again repeated on Tuesday, May 1, therefore, remind you what that communication was—that, in view of certain protests received, the university wished to withhold until June the honorary degree which they had voted to me on April 2, 1917, and had proposed to confer upon me on June 21, 1917, when I was unable to receive it owing to my being in France at the invitation of the Government of that country?

May I further remind you that you later proposed to confer the degree upon me on Washington's Birthday of this year?

May I also remind you that I have received from the university no intimation as to the nature of the protests which have caused this action to be taken, nor do I know the persons from whom these protests came, nor have I been given an opportunity to reply to them?

I was also informed in your official communication of Monday that the authorities were in sympathy with me; that they still wished to confer the degree, only they thought it inadvisable for the university to do so at the present moment, and, therefore, asked me to wait until June next, when the protests they have acted upon should be forgotten. You yourself were so thoughtful as to suggest that I should write you a letter regretting that I was obliged to be out of town on Washington's Birthday.

It seems, therefore, that the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania were so fearful of running counter to certain local prejudices that they were ready to sacrifice me, or rather, let the stigma of their decision rest upon me until they saw nothing to fear for themselves by removing it, though why a course of action which will be just in June should not be just now is not easy to understand.

I should have supposed that a degree awarded by an institution of the antiquity and dignity of the University of Pennsylvania, in recognition of work which they considered worthy of the honor, would have been beyond the reach of local gossip. But it seems that I was mistaken, and that in the authorities' fear of local clamor they would have left me its victim until the last echo had died away.

In your letter of yesterday you say nothing whatever as to the postponement of the conferring of the degree, as was verbally suggested to me on Monday. I am, therefore, unaware whether you now wish to postpone this or to refuse the degree altogether.

But, Sir, to enable you with the best grace possible to escape from the complications which have been brought upon your head and the heads of the Trustees, I would say that I owe nothing to the University of Pennsylvania, and that I refuse now, or at any future time, to accept anything from an institution so lacking in courage and justice. Very truly yours, JOSEPH PENNELL.

When asked to make a statement in regard to the Pennell letter, Provost Smith appeared deeply concerned, but replied that "he had nothing to say."

ARTISTS WILL HELP TO RECORD THE WAR

Committee Headed by Gibson, and Including Pennell, Recommends Eight for Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—As part of its plan for making a complete official pictorial record of the American Army's participation in the war against Germany the War Department has approved a recommendation from General Pershing for special artists.

General Pershing recently cabled to the War Department for four official artists for special service, and these will be selected from a list of eight artists recommended by a committee of American artists, headed by Charles Dana Gibson. The Gibson committee was formed so that it might make recommendations for service abroad. Those selected for this latter duty are to be commissioned as Captains in the Engineer Reserve Corps.

The recommending committee personnel is as follows:

Charles Dana Gibson, Chairman, Pictorial Publicity Division, Committee on Public Information.

Herbert Adams, sculptor, Vice President Art Commission, New York.

Edwin Howland Blashfield, painter, former President of the Society of American Artists.

Cass Gilbert, architect, former President of the Architectural League, New York.

Oliver Dennett Grover of Chicago, former President of the Society of Western Artists.

Arthur T. Matthews, former Director of the California School of Design.

Joseph Pennell, Philadelphia, member of the Council of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers.

Edmund C. Tarbell, President of the Guild of Boston Artists.

Francis C. Jones, Baltimore, American Water Color Society and Society of Mural Painters.

Eight American artists have already been recommended by this committee for Captain's commissions to serve as official artists for the army with the expeditionary forces in France, as follows:

First Lieutenant J. Andre Smith, etcher, now in the Engineers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieutenant Walter J. Enright, illustrator, now in the Signal Reserve Corps.

Harvey Dunn, painter, Chicago.

George Wright, illustrator, New York.

William J. Aylward, painter, New York.

Harry Townsend, painter, New York.

Wallace Morgan, illustrator, New York.

Ernest C. Peixotto, painter, San Francisco.

Final selection of artists recommended for such service is to be made by Major General W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, and Lieut. Col. James G. Steese, Corps of Engineers, with Major Kendall Banning, Signal Reserve Corps, in an advisory capacity.

With reference to the character of work required of the official artists of the War Department, Major Gen. Black, in a letter to Charles Dana Gibson, said:

"It will be entirely in line with the kind of work they have been doing, that is, paintings of landscapes, etchings of ruins, portraits, uniforms, customs of the country, battle scenes, &c.; in fact, everything required for a complete pictorial record of the war. Maps, technical drawings of fortifications, trench systems, &c., will be handled by engineers specially trained for such work.

"From the list you have submitted, sufficient artists will be selected to fill the immediate cabled demands, but for our future guidance it is requested that the field be more fully covered, and more complete lists submitted. As a suggestion, the following subdivisions of the work are suggested, and any additions or suggestions you may make will be appreciated:

"(a) For interpretative artists for active service at the front, whose medium is wash, pencil, and crayon, suitable for general publication in the magazines and newspapers.

"(b) For interpretative artists whose medium is paint and whose pictures would be of more permanent historic value and in lesser degree suitable for distribution to the press.

"(c) For an artist whose medium is pencil and whose specialty is scenic and structural drawings.

"(d) For an artist whose medium is crayon and whose function would be to draw portraits of the men prominent in the war.

"(e) For decorative artists."

HOFMANN PLAYS AGAIN.

Great Audience Applauds Pianist as Philharmonic's Soloist.

Josef Hofmann, who, as a little child, gave fifty-two American concerts in one season more than thirty years ago, appears far less often now as a world-famous man; so rarely indeed that a great audience in New York is always waiting for him. The Polish artist returned last night for a pair of Philharmonic concerts all but sold out in advance at Carnegie Hall, where after today's repetition he will be heard but once more, on March 10, in his last recital this season.

The Philharmonic had a program of more than two hours, with Hofmann last but one on the list in Schumann's A minor concerto. It would be hard to recall a performance of that beautiful work in which any player has given a finer touch of poetry to the gracious intermezzo, or more virile and commanding power to the final allegro. Here might have been Schumann himself at the piano discoursing with his orchestra with that deep intimacy that is Schumann at his best, yet with a mature brilliancy that made the solo part always the leader. There was rapt attention and great applause.

Mr. Stransky conducted Beethoven's overture to Coriolanus," Brahms's fourth symphony, frequently heard of late, and for the first time at these concerts the symphonic poem "Les Eolides," of Cesar Franck, which also was enthusiastically received. In conclusion there was Dvorak's overture, "Carneval." The program is to be repeated this afternoon.

THRONG HEARS 'LODOLETTA'

Caruso and Miss Easton Again in Chief Roles of Mascagni's Opera.

Signor Caruso sang to a great audience at the Metropolitan last evening in Mascagni's "Lodoletta," a novelty this season, from Ouida's story of the "Two Little Wooden Shoes." It was the tenor's fourth hearing as the hero, Flammen, a Paris painter in Holland, in which he has found congenial material; while for the third time Florence Easton held the title rôle, which Miss Farrar relinquished after one performance.

Miss Easton again sang and acted with artistic restraint, with sincere characterization, that refined and redeemed the old-fashioned, often sentimental, plot. A chorus of Dutch children and a Parisian carnival gave bright contrast to the drab little heroine dragging herself to die before her artist-lover's window. Varied and briefer parts were acted by Amato, Didur, Egener, Arden, Robeson, Malatesta, Bloch, and Moranzoni conducted. Mr. de Segurola reappeared for the first time since a recent illness.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was played before the second act, a patriotic moment that the audience welcomed with evident pleasure.

ROOSEVELT GAINS HOURLY.

Physicians Allow Him to Receive Callers Besides His Family.

Colonel Roosevelt is hourly gaining strength. He was in such good spirits yesterday that his physicians deviated from the rule that the Colonel remain in extreme quiet and not receive any callers other than those of his immediate family.

Among his callers yesterday were Mrs. Witherbee, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Captain James Roosevelt, a cousin of the Colonel, who came in from Camp Upton; Joseph Bucklin Bishop, George B. Cortelyou, Oscar S. Straus, and Theodore P. Shonts.

GAMBLERS' GAIN SEEN BY CLUB'S PRESTIGE

Inquiry Discloses Members Unknowingly Aid Standing of Partridge Gatherings.

DINNERS COST $30 A PLATE

Witnesses Tell of Winnings and Losses at Investigation—Payment on $10,000 Check Stopped.

The gambling investigation before Judge Wadhams yesterday disclosed that Wall Street men, physicians, and others of prominence, including a Justice of the City Court, had, by attending the frequent dinners of the Partridge Club, which cost $30 a plate, unknowingly given a social and financial prestige to the club.

District Attorney Swann asserted that this prestige was used by certain gambling interests for their own advantage.

A loss of $10,000 at one sitting by one player, together with a check for the amount, on which payment had been stopped, was shown in court by Assistant District Attorney Smith. He said the loser was Jesse Froelich of Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, and declared the winner was Arnold Rothstein.

According to the record of the con-General Sessions in 1915, which was offered in evidence, it was shown that the man had gone to prison for obtaining money to play in the Partridge Club, where he had previously lost $100,000 of his own money. This man was said to be George Lowden.

Thomas J. Canty, a member of the law firm of Bauchle & Canty, 51 Chambers Street, told about the sequel of the loss of $10,000 by Froelich. Some time after payment had been stopped on the check for $10,000 the claim for this amount, Canty said, had been assigned to Michael M. Butler of 155 West Sixty-sixth Street. Canty said he was led to believe Froelich was an automobile manufacturer, but he denied knowing whether the game in which the money was lost was played at a November meeting of the club at the Imperial Hotel. At the suggestion of the Assistant District Attorney, Canty went to his office and returned with legal papers which showed that Butler had employed Bauchle & Canty to bring suit in the Supreme Court for the amount. George T. Bauchle, a member of this law firm, who is said to have recently inherited more than $1,000,000, was a member of the Partridge Club.

Immunity for Witnesses.

All the witnesses who testified were granted immunity from any liability as members of the club or from any prosecution that might result from their playing there in games of poker and the more popular club pastime, following the dinners, which always preceded play, of the French game known as chemin de fer.

Cyril de Cordova, a broker of 25 Broad Street, told of losses he had met at the club, but admitted that he had won $1,250 at the last "meeting" of the members at the Imperial, on Jan. 26.

"When is the next meeting to take place?" asked Judge Wadhams.

"I don't know—haven't seen any notice of it," answered de Cordova.

Mr. Smith insisted on having the names of the persons present at the January meeting. De Cordova answered that he did not know all the thirty-five or forty persons present, but he recalled that among those present were Emil de Micardo and T. Thomas McGee of Chicago, T. A. Jacobs, Henry Lisberger, "Joe" Jacobs, a Mr. Cardoza, one Silz, Henry Steinberg, Mr. Krickl, and Dr. Frawley.

De Cordova said the game began usually with $30 worth of checks or chips for each player, of whom there were twenty at his table, and that the stakes were doubled or parleyed from stacks of chips that had been bought by each player for $500.

"From whom were the chips bought?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I don't know, but from Mr. Bauchle, I think."

"He was the President of the club?"

"So called—I don't know as there actually was a President," replied Cordova.

Cordova said the winnings and losses sometimes reached $1,000 to $1,500.

Names Some at Club.

Charles A. Krickl, a broker of 43 Exchange Place, who said he was introduced at the club by Mr. Bauchle, when asked to name those whom he had seen at the club, answered: "Drs. Mayer and Birmingham, Mr. Froelich, Judge Peter Schmuck of the City Court, and A. Schiffer." Mr. Krickl said the fund for the "kitty" began with $1, but was quickly increased according to the stage of the play until $15 would be contributed every few minutes.

Judge Wadhams asked the witness to demonstrate how rapidly the "kitty" was contributed to. Judge Wadhams glanced at his watch and said: "Ready! Go!" After a brief interval the court announced "twenty seconds."

This was taken to indicate the rapidity with which contributions were made to the "kitty." Mr. Krickl declared he knew nothing of the ultimate disposal of these contributions.

Leon Sobel of 28 Edgecombe Avenue, owner of fourteen apartment houses, returned from Palm Beach yesterday and surrendered himself before Judge Wadhams in response to a complaint from the District Attorney's office that he had permitted disorderly persons to occupy one or more houses on the upper west side.

BUYS CENTURY PLAYS.

Sam Harrison Pays $30,000 for 'Miss 1917' and 'The Century Girl.'

The complete productions of "The Century Girl" and "Miss 1917," in addition to the performing rights were sold at auction yesterday to Sam Harrison, manager of the New Amsterdam Theatre, for $30,000. The property included the scenery and costumes of the two productions made by Florenz Zeigfeld and Charles B. Dillingham at the Century Theatre, said to have cost several hundred thousand dollars.

On the previous day of the sale $11,300 was bid by J. J. Shubert for the costumes and lighting effects.

PUNCH & JUDY PROPAGANDA.

"Her Country," an Anti-German Play Adapted from the English.

For almost two seasons a play called "Kultur at Home" has been running in London. The heroine is an English girl, who, like Christine of the Letters, acquired a young Prussian officer just before the outbreak of the war, and it deals mainly with differences, humorous and pathetic, between Anglican and German taste and character, eventuating in a rather dramatic quarrel and the estrangement of the young husband and wife.

Last night, at the Punch & Judy Theatre, a version of it called "Her Country" was produced with a New York girl in the place of the English heroine—her country being the U. S. A. The management calls itself the Propaganda Production Corporation, and the purpose is apparently to stimulate American interest in the war.

The result is curiously baffling and, it is to be feared, rather futile. To us it is interesting, perhaps, but not very funny, nor yet significant, that Prussian officers still luxuriate in parlors furnished with red plush and upholstery fringes.

When the alleged American heroine covers the furniture with chintz and puts a row of blue plates over the windows, against the sickly green German wallpaper, the improvement in looks is not of a kind to raise our patriotic pride. Even the superiority of 5 o'clock tea to kaffe klatsch is scarcely a theme calculated to get our belligerent dander up. Nor are we extraordinarily thrilled when our fair compatriot drops from the wall a portrait of the All-Highest Wilhelm II. and smashes his All-Lowest physiognomy.

And then there was the matter of the nude Venus between the chintz-curtained windows who had a pink gauze throw draped across her. Was the Venus German and the throw American, or was Venus an American and the throw German? Possibly we might be moved to carry on upon that theme. But the mystery was never duly explained. On mature reflection we repudiate both the plaster Venus and her gauze camouflage.

Toward the end of the play things become more dramatic. But one could hardly sympathize with a girl, be she ever so much our compatriot, who marries into an atmosphere of sausages and dachshunds. And when her country being grossly insulted by the Colonel's wife, our fair compatriot made the apology at the behest of her Prussian spouse, the bird of liberty moulted and walked out to a more decorous retirement.

The play is by Rudolph Besier and Sybil Spottiswood. Mr. Besier being known very favorably as the author of the comedy "Don," produced by the New Theatre. It is very earnestly acted, especially by Alexander Onslow, who does his best to disguise a fine English accent behind an upturned Prussian mustache.

Rosa Lynd played our countrywoman with no little fervor and charm. But, as George Eliot once remarked, a difference in the sense of humor is a great strain upon affection. The local love for England and hatred for Germany will probably be stronger in those who do not see "Her Country."

VERBRUGGHEN'S DEBUT.

Belgian Directs Russian Symphony in a Beethoven Program.

Henri Verbrugghen, the Belgian conductor, made his first American appearance at Carnegie Hall yesterday. He directed the Russian Symphony Orchestra in a program devoted entirely to Beethoven, the numbers being the "Leonora" overture, No. 3, and the Third and Fifth Symphonies. Inasmuch as he chose to make Beethoven the vehicle of his début, it is fair to assume that the conductor considered himself at his best in the treatment of the music of that particular master. Whether or not that was so, Verbrugghen, by his emphasis yesterday upon all the subtle and delicate elements of the music, did manifest something of that highly specialized interest in Beethoven which was so characteristic of the late Gustav Mahler's treatment of the same favored composer.

For Verbrugghen, however, the music of Beethoven is, more than anything else, a treasure store of subtleties so precious in the extreme that the baton of the conductor cannot overlook or slight a single one of them without destroying the charm and purpose of the entire work. He searches out all the hidden beauties of the work and reveals them as clearly and as gracefully and as completely to the ear of the audience as the mechanical and musical efficiency of his orchestra permits. In this connection it must be stated to his further credit that there were moments in the middle of the third movement of the Fifth Symphony yesterday when he made the players produce a tonal quality as fluent and as transparent as the Boston Symphony at its best.

There was another side to Verbrugghen's conducting, however, which was not so gratifying. In his eagerness to touch constantly upon the melodic values of subtle and unobtrusive passages he seemed inclined to treat the more rugged phrases which give harmonic vitality to the Third and Fifth Symphonies as so many intervals which must be hastened over merely to reach the smoother spaces of clear melodic sailing. Delicacy was, therefore, achieved somewhat at the expense of vigor, especially that rough, impulsive vigor which demands release in Beethoven, because it is more deeply reflective of the composer's actual mood than any other phase of his music.

Sigismond Stojowski, Pianist, Plays.

Sigismond Stojowski, a pianist of a dozen years' residence in New York, made his first public appearance in some seasons yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall with an "all-Polish" program, appropriate now, when the national aspirations of Poland have stirred wide interest here as well as abroad. The player led his program with familiar music of his countryman, Paderewski, who has been heard as patriot more than as pianist here since the war; there were the variations and fugue in E flat minor, Op. 23, a work of great length, and Paderewski's "Legend," of fragrant charm; and his "Caprice," after Scarlatti. Mr. Stojowski added his own "Polish Idyls" and "Cracovian Theme," with others of Moniuszko, Noskowski, Szymanowski, Zelenski, and Chopin.

ROSENFELD COMEDY BACK.

"Under Pressure," Once "The Love Drive," Now at the Norworth.

Sydney Rosenfeld's four-act comedy of love and the pursuit thereof, which has flourished at various times under the titles of "Under Pressure" and "The Love Drive," began at the Norworth Theatre last night its second metropolitan engagement of the present season. On the previous occasion it was Klaw & Erlanger who produced the piece at the Criterion Theatre; this time it is the author, selecting a more propitious moment so far as the state of the theatrical market is concerned, who a standing sponsor for the production.

The play has been remounted and almost entirely recast by Mr. Rosenfeld, and in at least one instance the change is for the better. John Westley, milder of manner than Fred Niblo, makes the persistent hero a trifle more agreeable, but no actor in the world could make him attractive. Pauline Lord, remembered here for her work in "The Deluge" early in the season, now has the leading feminine rôle, and gives a natural and capable performance.

"Under Pressure," the title applied to the piece during its preliminary performances nearly a year ago, has been restored for the present production. As for the play itself, it is still a badmannered and only mildly amusing comedy, and hardly sturdy enough to stand the strain of a pair of New York productions in a single season.

TINY NEGRO PLAYS VIOLIN.

Eugene Mars Martin Displays Extraordinary Musical Memory.

Eugene Mars Martin, a tiny 13-year-old negro lad, played a violin recital in Aeolian Hall last night, most remarkable in the fact that he played it at all, for he wasn't twice the size of his fiddle, and his bow arm was about half the length of his bow. His musical memory was extraordinary, as he proceeded without a note of music before him through a long suite in G minor by Zimbalist, with a concerto in A minor by Bach, and "La Folia" of Corelli, classics of taxing length. An "Adagio Pathetique" of Godard made more than one listener recall the agonies of Handel's "Largo," for example, to any player of like age. "The Bee" of Schubert, among lesser pieces, was repeated, and after Coleridge-Taylor's "Two African Dances" there was a trio by Conrad C. Held, the artistic accompanist, at the concert's close.

Young Martin's father started in music study under the advice of Louis Svecenski, one of the Kneisels, who was present last night. The audience, a paying one, was of Mr. Martin's own race, such as had perhaps not been seen in the history of Aeolian Hall.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Fri. Sat. & Wed. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH. THE COHAN REVUE 1918. ALL THE HITS IN ONE

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. TONIGHT 11:30.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. GREATEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

HUDSON West 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed., 2:15. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Arnold Daly in THE MASTER. Followed by Democracy's King

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK. GENERAL POST. A Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry. WM. COURTENAY. THOMAS A. WISE. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. SICK-A-BED. Biggest Laugh Maker of the Season.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. PRICES EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 50c to $2. GOING UP. THE TALK OF THE TOWN. A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GEO M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:30. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Greatest Comedy Hit in Years. "THE KING"

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY. Sat. & Wed., 2:20. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

MARGARET ANGLIN in "Billeted" FULTON West 46th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. EXTRA MAT. TODAY. LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON. Reg. Mats. Sat. & Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Thurs. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. EXTRA MAT. TODAY. Reg. Mats. Sat. & Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Bros. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. Military-Naval Melodrama. 7 DAYS LEAVE. PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE in "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE. Extra Mat. Today.

VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522. Tonight at 8:30. La Surprise de l'Amour

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM H. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. AL. JOLSON in "SINBAD". Sunday Night Concert. EXTRAORDINARY GALA OF FAVORITES

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Eve. Mail. LIONEL BARRYMORE in Augustus Thomas' New Drama THE COPPERHEAD

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production. MAYTIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL. 48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w and Thurs.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Wed. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. THE LITTLE TEACHER. By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN. Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master"

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy. GIRL O'MINE. "Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

39TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR BROADWAY. —167TH TIME TONIGHT— LAST WEEK. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATS. Pop. Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50. TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen. Beginning Mon. Night, Feb. 25. Seats Now. WILLIAM HODGE in a new Comedy. A CURE FOR CURABLES.

"The Gipsy Trail" PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. YES OR NO. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO. BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Thurs. WASHINGTON'S B'DAY MAT. TODAY. EMILY STEVENS in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE. By ALAN DALE

EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. WHY MARRY? NAT C. GOODWIN. EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. The STUART WALKER Co. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. 5th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way. Today, Tom'w, Wed. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY! Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece" OH, LADY! LADY!!

COMEDY—Wash. Sq. Players. W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Tom'w 2:30. Youth. American (Dale)—Clever and well acted. Globe (Sherwin)—Amusing and unusual. Herald (Logan)—Audience has a rollicking time. Saw a play staged in novel manner and well acted. Journal (Zit)—Has many of the elements of greatness. Should enjoy a long stay at the Comedy. Mail (Mantle)—A bright comedy in a novel setting. Sun, Morn., (Kramer)—The players were wise to give the public anything so attractive and original. Sun, Eve., (Rathbun)—An interesting, entertaining and thoughtful play. Times (Corbin)—Sincere and human, and therefore interesting. Tribune (Broun)—The atmosphere of stage life is delightful and cleverly maintained.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. FLO-FLO. MUSICAL MODELS IN MODISTES' MARVELS.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs., 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25-50c. "TURN TO THE RIGHT!" Next Week—MRS. FISKE in "Mme. Sand."

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. "POLLYANNA" Next Week—"What's Your Husband Doing?"

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. Twice Today & Every Day as Usual. MATINEES AT 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:15. HOUDINI. MAY WIRTH AND 1000 WONDERS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. BLANCHE RING. "Camouflage," Elinore & Williams, Watson Sisters & BESSIE CLAYTON & CO. After the parade," attend the special matinee at the Palace; starts 4:30. 1st performance 1:30; regular eve. perf. at 8.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE. B'WAY & 96th St. JULIAN ELTINGE (HIMSELF, in person), 3 DOOLEYS and others

OUTDOOR TODAY. Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riv. Drive. VAN KELTON. Stadium, 57th St., 8th Av. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE. 4th St. & 7th Av. Karas, 4 act Drama. Tel. Spring 6408. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. VIRGINIA LARRABEE, Monologist. Sunday Eve., Feb. 24th, at 8:30. Humorous Reading. Prices 50c to $1.50.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8338. Evs. 8:15. Mat. TODAY & Sat. "The Queen of Movies"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. BROADWAY FROLICS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, at 3 P. M. HELEN MOLLER AND 50 OF HER OWN PUPILS. in GREEK DANCE CREATIONS. THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY—90 MUSICIANS. MAX JACOBS, Conductor. SEATS 50c. to $2.50. AT BOX OFFICE NOW.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street, & 8th Ave. ALL-STAR CONCERT. SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 24TH. Florence Reed, Barney Bernard, Thomas A. Wise, Henry Lewis, Bertha Kalich, R. L. Goldberg, Emily Earle, Charles Adler, and others. BENEFIT PALESTINE RESTORATION FUND. TICKETS 75c TO $2.00. SEATS NOW. At Zionist Headquarters, 44 East 23d Street.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49TH, EAST OF B'WAY. TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1366. EVS., 8:30. MATS. TODAY, TOM'W, WED. Holiday Matinee Today 2:30. HER COUNTRY. By RUDOLPH BESIER and SYBIL SPOTTISWOODE. The Play For Patriots

Century Thea., 62d, n'r B'way. Tel. Col's 8300. Evs. 8. Reg. Mat. Tomorrow. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday Today. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW. A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 3d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 200 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.

CENTURY—NEXT FRIDAY AT 1:30. ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND. Sale Opens Tomorrow—Box Office.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. LAST WEEK. EMMA DUNN in 'Old Lady 31'. Evgs. & Mats. Today & Sat., 25c-$1.

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT 8:15. Return Engagement of the Colossal Dramatic Spectacle. That was the sensation of New York for nearly a year at the Century Theatre. THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. Entire Original Production. 200 People—50 Animals. Amazing Prices. EVES. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat., 25c-75c.

The Westminster Kennel Club's FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL. Dog Show. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Feb. 20, 21, 22, 23. From 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

AT CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday, Feb. 24th, at 8:30. LIEUT. PAT O'BRIEN. Lecture Subject, "My Escape from a German Prison Camp." Seats 50c to $2.00. Tickets now at Box Office

A JOYOUS HOUR. RUTH CRAMER AND JANET JACKSON. PRINCESS THEATRE. TOMORROW MORN. at 11. Also Sat. Morns., March 9 & 23. Entirely New Program of Unique Dances. Tickets Now at Box Office, 75c to $2.00.

MOTION PICTURES. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. at Irving Place. DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX. Today and Saturday Only. Return Engagement by Insistent Public Demand. WILLIAM FARNUM in VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISERABLES". Academy Symphonic Concert Orchestra

MATINEE TODAY, 2:30—25c-50c. NAZIMOVA. IN HER SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT. REVELATION. LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42D STREET. TONIGHT 8:30. 25c to $1.00.

THE FILM SENSATION OF THE SEASON. Tarzan OF THE APES. TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c. Eves. 25c to $1.50. BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st St. Phone 6841 Bryant.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Logs $1. ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Song of Songs." Soloist, Review and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-50. WM. S. HART in "Blue Blazes Rawden." Review. Quartette and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

STRAND B'way & 47th St. JOHN BARRYMORE in "Raffles," Marie Dressler in "The Agonies of Agnes"

WIREBOY OF PAIGNTON BEATEN BY MARBALD WARSONG FOR BLUE AT DOG SHOW

TERRIERS HAVE DAY AT SHOW IN GARDEN

Airedale and West Highland White Puppies Cause Stir at Westminster Exhibit.

CHAMPION WIREBOY LOSES

Mrs. Rainey's Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Beaten in Winners' Class by Marbald Warsong.

Terrier puppies enjoyed an inning of their own at the Westminster Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden yesterday and youngsters in the Airedale and West Highland Whites swept everything before them up to the winners' classes and gave the champions many restless moments in the competition for the prizes. A West Highland White terrier puppy named Roostor the Dell won its way through the puppies' classes, climbing to the winners' class in its triumphant march, defeating its own sire, Champion Clarke's Hill Snooker, for the honors as best of the breed in the show.

A pair of Airedale puppies caused a sensation in their class by winning their way to the winners, where only lack of size and maturity caused them to bow before the reigning champions. Brookhaven Laddie, owned by Wilford Wood of Brooklyn, went through the puppies', novice, American-bred, and limit classes in a most sensational manner until it was finally beaten in the winners' class by the Marbald Kennels' Champion Nanton Tipit. The competition was very close and for a time the big crowd about the ring thought that the puppy would beat out the older dogs.

Marbald Aranda, a puppy bitch, also from the Marbald Kennels, owned by Martin S. Baldwin, captured the puppies', novice, and American-bred awards in surprising style, but in the winners' class lost to the well-known Boston entry, Elms Primus, owned by Frederic C. Hood. Nevertheless she made such a fine showing that she earned the reserve place.

It was a big day for the terriers, altogether, and the attendance was unusually large about all the rings where the different breeds were being shown. The fact that wire-haired fox terriers have won the premier honors in this national dog classic on so many previous occasions undoubtedly attracted the large throng. The class furnished a surprise for Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Champion Wireboy of Paignton, which failed to score among the winners dogs, and first honors went to Martin S. Baldwin's Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong. Warsong is a high-class terrier and was in wonderful condition yesterday. This same terrier a few weeks ago was not placed in the Newark show, when Mrs. A. D. Tappan's Aman Marvel was judged the best of the breed. Marvel was in the ring yesterday, but was not placed, Warsong winning handily.

The Somerset beagles, owned by George B. Post of Bernardsville, N. J., gained the honors among the dogs, while the beagles of the Wheatley Kennels, owned by John S. Phipps of Westbury, won among the bitches. The class was judged by Chetwood Smith, and his decisions were applauded on every side.

The German sheepdogs attracted a lot of attention while they were in the ring, and in the winners' dogs Sabo Kennels' Fels von Gersundbrunen won. In this class one of the exhibitors was Lieut. Col. Jack Clifford of the British Army, who led his own dog, Elf, into the ring. Colonel Clifford was wounded in action in France and is in this country recuperating.

The old English sheepdogs of Lieutenant Tyler Morse, now an aviator in Texas, captured both of the winners' classes. Champion Brentwood Hero took the honors among the dogs, and the special for the best of breed was captured by Champion Slumber, the winner of many honors at former shows. Although nine years old, Slumber is still in excellent condition and will undoubtedly be a contender for the specials tomorrow.

The new importations of Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon of the Greenwich Kennels scored several victories among the West Highland white terries, especially in the feminine division. Greenwich Duchess of Argyle won the blue in the maiden class and Duchess of Sutherland captured the honors in the limit, with Wolvey Rhoda of the same kennels second. In the winners' class Duchess of Sutherland got first place, with Mrs. J. Schenk Remsen's Champion Butterscotch, reserve. To round out the laurels of the Greenwich Kennels Mrs. Harmon's Duchess of Sutherland gained the special for the best coated among the West Highlands.

The real sensation among the West Highlands, however, was the Roostor Kennels' Roostor the Dell, meaning the devil. This puppy, owned by Miss Claudia L. Phelps of Aiken, S. C., is a homebred, and surprised all the fanciers by sweeping from the puppies' class right through to winner.

As Mrs. Harmon's Duchess of Sutherland was the winner among the bitches, the competition in the final championship of the breed was unusually keen, and Charles G. Hopton, the judge, was in a quandary for more then ten minutes before he finally gave the victory to the Dell. Mr. Hopton stated that he considered this puppy nearer to the true type of the breed than any terrier he had ever seen. There is some confusion among fanciers about the Scotch and the West Highland terriers. The distinction is that the West Highland whites are longer in mussle. The Dell is of superior texture, and has excellent legs, feet, face, and expression.

MOIST BALL SURE TO GO.

Tener Advises Youngsters to Abolish Trick Pitching.

President John F. Tener of the National League handed out some good advice yesterday to young ball players who have ambitions to make their mark as pitchers in professional baseball. He warned that within the next few seasons the moist ball method of pitching is sure to be barred from the game, and if the boy pitchers are wise they will develop their flinging ability along the accepted standards. President Tener believes that not only will the moist ball be barred, but also other kinds of the so-called trick pitching which has been in vogue.

Mr. Tener admitted that the number of holdouts in the National League was large, but he declared that the club owners would not meet any unreasonable demands from the players. He said that during the last few seasons the Federal League and the financial competition for star players had boosted baseball salaries out of all proportion and that the club owners were forced to cut salaries.

ENLISTED BOXERS IN RING.

Amateurs in Service Score in Crescent A. C. Tournament.

Fighters of Uncle Sam played the leading rôle last night in the final bouts of the Crescent Athletic Club's monthly amateur boxing tournament, held in the New Moon Gymnasium, Brooklyn. Robert Gleason of the Quartermaster's Corps, Spartanburg, S. C., holder of the metropolitan 145-pound and 158-pound championship titles, scored the most decisive victory of the evening when he disposed of G. Pappas, Union Settlement A. C., after fifty-five seconds in the first round of their bout, which was the final of the 158-pound division.

In the final bout of the 130-pound class, Walter McCaffrey, a sailor attached to the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, earned the award of Referee Eddie Forbes over Arthur Shick, unattached, in four rounds of interesting boxing. Twice the judges of the contest disagreed, and after an extra two-minute period Referee Forbes decided in favor of the sailor.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—J. Gold, Union Settlement A. C., defeated E. Gilmore, unattached, four rounds, judges' decision; S. Nable, Clark House A. A., defeated M. Brown, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Sabosso, Own Set A. C., defeated B. Cornello, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Semi-Final Round—D. Kamins, Clark House A. A., defeated J. Gold, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Nable defeated Sarbosso, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Kamins defeated Nable, four rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class.—A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Cronin, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision; T. Corrigan, Union Settlement, A. C., defeated T. J. Leo, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—Hirschberger defeated Corrigan, three rounds, judges' decision.

158-Pound Class, Final Bout.—R. Gleason, Quartermasters' Corps, Spartanburg, S. C., defeated G. Poppas, Union Settlement A. C., one round, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—W. McCaffrey, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, defeated W. Schultz, Boys' Club, two rounds, referee's decision; A. Schick, unattached, defeated J. Faletico, Boys' Club, three rounds, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—McCaffrey defeated Schick, four rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed.)

ERASMUS IN LEAD FOR HOCKEY TITLE

V. Botting and Hall Help Seven Defeat New Utrecht in Scholastic League.

Standing of the Teams.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Erasmus	4	0	1	9
Poly Prep	3	0	2	8
Jamaica	3	1	1	7
Flushing	2	1	2	6
New Utrecht	2	3	0	4
Commercial	1	3	1	3
Manual	1	2	1	3
Boys' High	0	5	0	0

Erasmus Hall High School's hockey seven last night went into the lead in the series for the scholastic championship of Long Island by trouncing the representatives of the New Utrecht High School at the Brooklyn Ice Palace by 4 goals to 0. The victory gave Erasmus a one-point advantage over the Poly Prep seven in the team standing. The four goals scored by Erasmus also gave it the lead for the Howard Trophy, which will be awarded to the team scoring the greatest number of goals. Erasmus has scored 16 goals, and has 1 goal against itself, while Poly Prep is second, with 12 goals against rival teams and 2 against itself.

Jamaica High School's seven also advanced in the team standing, with a triumph over the Commercial High School representatives by 4 to 0. This success places the Jamaica players in third position, two points behind Erasmus.

The lineups and summaries:

Erasmus H., (4.)	Position.	N. Utrecht, (0.)
MacPhee	G.	Ritter
Moller	P. P.	L. Hart
Adams	C. P.	Frederick
Mohle	R.	Sadler
V. Botting	C.	Hettrick
Hall	L. W.	Edwards
H. Botting	R. W.	E. Hart

Goals—First period: Hall, in 6:45; V. Botting, in 12:10. Second period: V. Botting, in 9:55; V. Botting in 12:10. Substitutions—For New Utrecht: Goldberg for Frederick, Squires for E. Hart. Referee—John McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Goal umpires—A. Oldaker, New York University, and L. T. Miner, Erasmus Hall H. S. Timer—John Murray. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Jamaica, (4.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Jennings	G.	Frank
Gates	P.	Otto
Bastress	C. P.	Colburn
Madden	R.	Gutmann
Oakley	C.	Jewell
Thompson	L. W.	Paddock
Schiffel	R. W.	Fleig

Goals—First period: Madden, in 1:20; Oakley, in 8:10; Thompson, in 10:00. Second period: Bastress, in 13:15. Substitutions—For Commercial: Ash for Gutmann, Grossbach for Ash. Referee—John McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Goal umpires—A. Oldaker, New York University, and L. T. Miner, Erasmus Hall H. S. Timer—John Murray. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

POLY PREP SEVEN BEATEN.

East Orange Team Gains Verdict in Hockey Battle.

Poly Prep High School's hockey seven, one of the leaders for the Long Island Interscholastic League title, was set back by the East Orange High School team at the Newark Ice Palace last night. The Poly skaters received the surprise of their lives when the East Orange combination drubbed them 3 goals to 0. All the scoring came in the first half of the match when the wings of East Orange managed to elude the Poly Prep guardians.

The lineup:

East Orange.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Selbert	G.	Shiebler
L. Neidlinger	C. P.	Kendall
Paxton	P.	Stratton
Beckett	C.	F. Farah
Koehler	R.	R. Farah
N. Neidlinger	L. W.	Sherman
Putnam	R. W.	Gladstone

Goals—Putnam, side shot, in 2:00; Becker, pass from Koehler, in 5:00; N. Neidlinger, scrimmage, in 8:00. Referee—A. F. Williamson, Newark A. C. Time of halves—20 minutes.

GREEN IS TROUNCED AGAIN.

Springfield Y. M. C. A. Five Rolls Up Score of 54 to 25.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—The Springfield Y. M. C. A. College basket ball team easily beat Dartmouth College here tonight by a score of 54 to 25. The Green five was outclassed in almost every department of the game.

The lineup:

Springfield, (54.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (25.)
O'Donnell	L. F.	Johnson
Larmon	R. B.	Edwards
Morgan	R. F.	Mugridge
Ainsworth	L. B.	Carling
Eggebrecht	C.	Hutchinson

Field goals—Eggebrecht, (3,) O'Donnell, (5,) Morgan, (2,) Lavik, Carling, Edwards, Wilson, (2,) Mansfield, (2,) Johnson, (2,) Dean, Mugridge, (2,) Hutchinson, (2,) Larmon. Foul goals—O'Donnell, (6,) Wilson, (4,) Hilliker, (5,) Larmon, (4.)

Substitutions: Springfield—Mansfield for O'Donnell, Wilson for Morgan, Lavik for Eggebrecht, Otto for Edwards. Dartmouth—Dean for Johnson, Johnson for Hutchinson, Hauser for Ainsworth, Hilliker for Larmon.

Referee—Mr. Aspinall. Time of halves—20 minutes.

STEVENS QUINTET VICTOR.

Defeats Brooklyn Poly in Close Game by 29 to 24.

Stevens Institute defeated Brooklyn Poly at basket ball last night in a close game played at the Stevens gymnasium. The score was 29 to 24. Throughout the game neither side had a decisive advantage and it was not until the last minute of play that Reisenberger of the victorious five was able to convert the goal which decided the issue. Stevens led in the first half at 14 to 12.

The line-up:

Stevens, (29.)	Position.	B'klyn Poly, (24.)
Reisenberger	R. F.	Stecht
Egger	L. F.	Hildebrand
Carlson	C.	Knudsen
Headden	R. G.	Cheer
La Pointe	L. G.	Kartsman

Goals from field—Reisenberger, (7,) Egger, (2,) Carlson, (2,) Stecht, (6,) Hildebrand, Knudsen, Cheer. Goals from foul—Reisenberger, (8,) Cheer, (6.) Referee—Mr. Shortmeyer. Substitutions—Beane for La Pointe, Kessler for Knudsen, Carmel for Kartsman. Time of halves—20 minutes.

PENN ATHLETES BARRED.

Four Track Stars Ineligible for Johns Hopkins Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Four of the best men of the University of Pennsylvania track team were declared ineligible today because of scholastic conditions. As a result, Lawson Robertson, the track coach, will not be able to take as strong a squad as he had picked to the Johns Hopkins meet on Saturday. The athletes barred are Harry Price, cross-country Captain and mile runner; Fred Davis, sprinter; Ed Bartels, sprinter and weight man, and J. Meardwood, sprinter.

Coach Robinson has selected Wharton, Zutter, Kirkbride, and Erdman to fill the places of the ineligibles. Wharton and Van Ginkle, end on the football team, have displayed considerable ability as weight men, and Robertson will depend upon them in the shot-put.

BILLY MADDEN IS DEAD.

Former Manager of Sullivan Succumbs to Long Illness.

After a protracted illness lasting for eight months, Billy Madden, former manager of the late John L. Sullivan, died last night at the White Plains Hospital. He was suffering from a tumor of the stomach.

Madden was probably the best-known of the oldtime boxing managers. He was born in London and came to this country as a boxer. He competed in several amateur bouts, and then became a boxing instructor in the South. He always was credited with bringing out John L. Sullivan, and he managed the former champion for several years, or during the big years of Sullivan's ring career. Madden gained an international reputation for being "on the level," although he was severely criticised for his management of Tommy Ryan. Among the ring notables who were under the care of Madden at one time or another were Charlie Mitchell, Jack Dempsey, Peter Maher, Jake Kilrain, and Gus Ruhlin.

Madden had a versatile career. He was a candidate for the State Legislature from the Fifth District, Brooklyn, in 1906, and at that time wanted to be known as a selfmade man. He said that during his life he had been a plasterer, drug clerk, bod carrier, longshoreman, section hand, prizefighter, boxing instructor, vaudeville actor, prizefight manager, playwright, real estate dealer, and candidate for Senator. He owned considerable property on Dyker Heights and in Mechanicsville.

Columbia vs. Tigers in Tank.

Columbia's swimming and water polo teams leave New York this morning for Princeton, where they will meet the Orange and Black tonight in a dual meet, which is to be one of the features of Princeton's Alumni Day celebration. The Tiger swimmers have not lost a meet this season, and their water polo players were defeated once by Penn at Philadelphia. In her own pool Princeton has not lost a water polo game for years.

RICE GETS HIGH RUN IN CLASS B TOURNEY

Young Player Garners 41 While Defeating Moon in Game by 200 to 97.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H.Ave.
Charles E. White	2	0	39	6 14-31
Julian Rice	3	1	41	6 20-30
George T. Moon, Jr.	2	1	34	5
David Weiner	1	3	30	7 11-27
Charles P. Mathews	0	3	30	5 13-27

Billiard play of a high quality prevailed in the National Class B 18.2 amateur championship at the New York Athletic Club yesterday. In the afternoon game Julian Rice displayed marked proficiency when he defeated George T. Moon, Jr., President of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, by the overwhelming score of 200 to 97. In the evening match Moon again went dangerously near to defeat when he played against David Weiner. The latter was beaten by the close score of 200 to 189, and while the actual victory went to Moon, Weiner won commendation for a plucky uphill fight that carried him within an ace of victory.

Rice made the highest run that the tournament has brought forth when he compiled a cluster of 41 in the sixteenth inning. This resulted from nice playing of the ivories both in open table work and close nurse. Several times during the course of the run he broke the position and had to struggle for another gather. Strangely, it was not the miss of an open table gather shot that terminated the run. Rice had the balls in fairly good position for a continuation when he missed a short follow shot that ordinarily would have held no terrors. A few innings before this Rice had made successive runs of 31 and 32, so that three innings gave him more than half of his necessary total.

In the evening game David Weiner proved beyond all question that he is a Class B player of exceptional ability. For all that Moon won the match, it was Weiner who played the superior billiards, and had the breaks of the game been a bit more fortunate for him he would doubtless have been the winner.

The scores:

Afternoon Game.

Julian Rice.—1 0 2 3 2 2 6 31 32 0 12 11 0 4 0 41 3 0 8 0 0 5 1 1 4 2 0 1 4 10 14. Total, 200. Average, 6 13-31. High runs, 41, 32, and 31.

George T. Moon, Jr.—3 0 0 2 2 1 9 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 23 4 4 5 0 0 1 0 2 18 2 4 0 1 8 4. Total, 97. Average, 3 7-30. High runs, 23 and 18.

Evening Game.

George T. Moon, Jr.—0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 10 0 7 0 2 14 3 24 11 13 6 0 19 1 0 16 7 13 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 7 0 1 0 5. Total—200. Average—5. High runs—34, 19, and 16.

David Weiner—4 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 20 2 8 0 17 1 11 0 5 15 0 1 11 0 10 1 9 2 0 2 2 28 1 1 0 5 9 0 16 1 4 0. Total—189. Average—4 33-39. High runs—28, 20, and 17.

Referee—Clyde B. Terry.

Scorer—Rudolph P. Doulschke.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Afternoon—George T. Moon, Jr., vs. Charles E. White.

Evening—Charles E. White vs. Charles P. Mathews.

CONCANNON'S LEAD GROWS.

Increases Advantage Over Kreuter in Pocket Billiard Play.

Joseph Concannon steadily increased his lead over Louis Kreuter yesterday in the 1,200-point pocket billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy. In the afternoon Concannon was the victor by a score of 100 to 89, and in the evening vanquished his younger rival by a score of 100 to 85. Concannon now has a lead of nearly 100 points over Kreuter, the score being, Concannon, 800; Kreuter, 703.

In the evening game Concannon threatened to run away with the contest. He was leading Kreuter by 42 to 0, but the excellence of the latter's play brought the count to a tie at 50 each. From then on Concannon managed to cut out a slight lead. In the afternoon game Concannon made a high run of 42.

MAY FORM BILLIARD BODY.

Local Roomkeepers Likely to Launch Rival Organization.

Numerous rumors are circulating among billiard players to the effect that a rival organization to the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players is about to be launched, it being said that the roomkeepers of the city are interested in promoting the new organization, which would give greater latitude of play in the amateur ranks. The roomkeepers have been dissatisfied for some time over the taxes set upon them by the N. A. A. B. P. if they wish to hold amateur tournaments.

This is the second time within a few months that a new billiard organization has been threatened. Not so very long ago it was the West which was dissatisfied, and it was reported that Charles Heddon of Dowagiac would be instrumental in launching a Western billiard organization. The difference, however, was smoothed over and the proposed Western association was abandoned. The allotment of the National Class A billiard championship to the West served to ameliorate conditions.

EVANDER RIFLEMEN WIN.

Defeat Stuyvesant in P. S. A. L. Sub-Target Tourney for Trophy.

Schoolboy shooters of Evander Childs High School triumphed over the riflemen of Stuyvesant High School in a match in the Public Schools Athletic League's annual sub-target tournament for the Whitney Trophy yesterday by the close score of 253 to 252. The match was decided on the Stuyvesant range, and produced keen competition. In the course of the match two perfect scores were registered by members of the opposing teams. For Evander Childs, Peterson accounted for thirty-five, while Ressler accomplished the same feat for Stuyvesant.

The scores:

EVANDER CHILDS.		STUYVESANT.	
Kuhlman	33	Ressler	35
Helfman	31	Tappara	33
Corbally	30	Friob	29
Buck	32	Spear	32
Schwack	30	Freeman	33
Barrett	33	Werden	28
Kellog	31	Arcuri	30
Peterson	35	Craig	32
Total	255	Total	252

Merriss and Judge Win on Court.

W. G. Merriss and J. C. Judge were victors in the Crescent A. C. squash tennis team matches yesterday. The former defeated G. L. Knight at 15—11, 15—10, and Judge defeated G. E. Dedley at 15—0, 12—15, 15—13. This latter match was one of the most spirited that the tournament has called forth.

PENN SWEEPS CARD IN SWIMMING MEET

City College Team Gets No First Places and Only One Second Place.

The University of Pennsylvania swimmers took every first place in the meet with City College in the local pool last night, and every second, with the exception of the relay. James Keiser starred for the visitors, taking first in the 100-yard swim and the 220 and swimming on the victorious relay. The Quakers triumphed to the tune of 48 to 5 in points.

The closest struggle was in the 220-yard event, where the twin Keiser brothers, Paul and James, put up a hot fight for Pennsylvania, combated by Leo Lehrman for City College. The contestants were bunched at the start, but on the second lap James Keiser drew away, closely followed by Paul. On the next two laps Lehrman made a powerful sprint, and almost gained second place, but finished an arm's length behind Paul Keiser.

In the water polo match, the City College natators disclosed unexpected strength, but they were no match for Pennsylvania, and lost by a score of 35 to 15. Faries starred for the visitors, making every one of their points.

The summary:

100-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Keiser, Pennsylvania; Leopold, Pennsylvania, second; Schreiber, City College, third. Time—1:05 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Watts, Pennsylvania; Leopold, Pennsylvania, second; Baer, City College, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

Dive for Form.—Won by Klein, Pennsylvania, with 100.9 points; Kirchner, Pennsylvania, second, with 71.9 points; Jacobstadt, City College, third, with 68.1 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by James Keiser, Pennsylvania; Paul Keiser, Pennsylvania, second; Lehrman, City College, third. Time—2:47 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Elderkin, Pennsylvania, with 66 feet; Baum, Pennsylvania, second, with 62 feet; Pepys, City College, third, with 58 feet, 6 inches.

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Pennsylvania, (Paul Keiser, Watts, Leopold, James Keiser;) City College, second, (Lehrman, Hodes, Schreiber, Baehr.) Time—2:40 3-5.

WATER POLO.

City College, (15.)		Pennsylvania, (35.)
Auerbach	F.	Waterhouse
Meyer	F.	Godfrey
Langer	C.	Faries
Parker	B.	Murdock
Grafelm	B.	Strasser
Suda	G.	Mooney

Goals—Faries, (7,) Auerbach, Parker, (2.) Substitution—J. Keiser for Waterhouse.

White Owls Win at Polo.

The Central Park Riding Academy White Owls defeated Durland's Tigers in an indoor polo contest in the Central Park ring last night 7 to 3. The winners played under a handicap of nine goals, but managed to score sixteen times to only three for the defeated team. H. Winn, J. Breen, and O. W. Coleman made up the victorious team, while Archie Kenny, H. Goodman and E. Sherman rode for the losers.

CHIEF AWARDS AT THE WESTMINSTER DOG SHOW

Collies.

JUDGE—W. ORMISTON ROY.

American-Bred Dogs, rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, Miss M. H. McCurdy's Pinewood Prefix.

Open, Dogs, rough, blue merle.—First, H. A. Grossmann's Homewood Grey Dawn; second, F. Kreckman's Blue Meteor; third, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Blue Peter.

Open, Dogs, rough, sable, or sable and white.—First, Dr. H. Bascom's Providence Seedley Singular; second, Charles H. Boyer's Monte Hector.

Open, Dogs, rough, any color.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane.

Winners, Dogs, rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; reserve, F. S. Leighton's Howgill Rival.

Champion Class, Dogs and Bitches, open only to A. K. C. champions of record.—First, Alstead Kennels' Champion Ardsheil Wendy; second, Mrs. M. H. McCurdy's Champion Seedley Stirling; third, Alstead Kennels' Champion Alstead Laund Luminous.

Open, Dogs, bred by exhibitor.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, F. S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; third, Patrick Tully's Sarsfield Chieftain.

American-bred Bitches, Rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aroutus; second, W. E. Seidewitz's Arlingco's Queen Hectorine.

Open, Pitches, Blue Merle.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Gentian.

Open, Bitches, Tri-color.—First, Patrick Tully's Champion Sarsfield Wushaw Queen; second, D. Scrowcroft's Dumbrock Duplicate.

Open, Bitches, Sable or Sable and White.—First, Mrs. C. E. Lansing's Wishaw Hectora; second, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Simplicity; third, Miss G. Torrey's Ardsheil Bunty; fourth, J. Reid's Queenie.

Open, Bitches, Rough, Any Color.—First, Patrick Tully's Champion Sarsfield Wishaw Queen; second, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Simplicity.

Winners, Bitches, Rough.—First, Mrs. C. E. Lansing's Wishaw Hectora; reserve, Patrick Tully's Champion Sarsfield Wishaw Queen.

Open, Bitches, Rough, Bred by Exhibitor.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Arbutus; second, W. E. Seidewitz's Arlingco's Queen Hectorine.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Smooth.—First, N. K. Swire's Canute Treasure; reserve, N. K. Swire's Canute Artful.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Smooth.—First, N. K. Swire's Canute Treasure; reserve, N. K. Swire's Canute Artful.

Samoyedes.

JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Ruth E. Nichols's Malschick; second, Greentree Kennels' Champion Tamara; third, Ruth E. Nichols's Boris; fourth, John L. Cooper's Greenacre Kief.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Ruth E. Nichols's Malschick; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' Champion Tamara.

Irish Wolfhounds.

JUDGE—VINTON P. BREESE.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, George G. Moore's Dromore.

Scottish Deerhounds.

JUDGE—VINTON P. BREESE.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Miss C. L. Phelps's Theodora.

Greyhounds.

JUDGE—JAMES COLE.

Open, Dogs.—First, J. G. Kent's Champion Master Butcher; second, Olin Finney's Farsight; third, Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Lansdowne Deodora Dart; fourth, Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Champion Lansdowne Treyew Storm Cloud.

Winners, Dogs.—First, J. G. Kent's Champion Master Butcher; reserve, Olin Finney's Farsight.

Open, Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Champion Lansdowne Sunflower; second, Olin Finney's Finely Wrought; third, G. W. Lehmann's Forgotten Wonder; fourth, Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Champion Lansdowne Lottie.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Champion Lansdowne Sunflower; reserve, Olin Finney's Finely Wrought.

Irish Setters.

JUDGE—DR. CHARLES A. CALE.

Open, Dogs.—First, Lismore Kennels' Lismore Freedom; second, Mrs. E. O. Simmons's Champion Midwood Red Jacket; third, E. Howard's Tyrone Brian Boru.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Lismore Kennels' Lismore Freedom; reserve, Lismore Kennels' Lismore Finbar.

Cocker Spaniels.

JUDGE—J. ROBINSON BEARD.

American-bred Dogs, any color.—First, Cassilis Kennels' Adrian; second, Cassilis Kennels' Pan of Cassilis; third, Mrs. G. M. Watson's Aladin; fourth, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Dark Secret.

Open, Dogs, black.—First, Cassilis Kennels' Champion Chesasque Durbar; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Tux; third, Mepal Kennels' Princello.

Open, Dogs, any solid color, except black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Creme De La Creme; second, Cassilis Kennels' Adrian.

Winners, Dogs, solid color.—First, Cassilis Kennels' Champion Chesasque Durbar; reserve, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Creme De La Creme.

Open, Dogs, parti-color.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ormyrye; second, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ira; third, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Valerius; fourth, Cassilis Kennels' Dygert's Buster Brown.

Winners, Dogs, parti-color.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ormyrye; reserve, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ira.

American-bred, Bitches, any color.—First Cassilis Kennels' Norwald Dawn; second, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Carmel; third, Robinhurst Kennels' Pearl B.

Open, Bitches, black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Carmel; second, Mepal Kennels' Topsy's Anita.

Open, Bitches, any color except black.—First, Cassilis Kennels' Delphine; second, Cassilis Kennels' Norwald Dawn; third, Mrs. G. W. Watson's Goldie W.

Winners, Bitches, solid color.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; reserve, Cassilis Kennels' Delphine.

Open, Bitches, parti-color.—First, Cassilis Kennels' Doris of Cassilis; second, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Penelia; third, Mrs. H. Fiske's Overcross Ruth; fourth, Mepal Kennels' Della of Cassilis.

Winners, Bitches, parti-color.—First, Cassilis Kennels' Doris of Cassilis; reserve, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Tonca.

Dachshunds.

JUDGE—G. MUSS ARNOLT.

Open, Dogs, red.—First, M. R. Fitzpatrick's Raufbold Raudh; second, Mrs. M. Pachler's Edelrot Kay.

Open, Dogs, black and tan.—First, Blue Blood Kennels' Champion Teckelheim Tenor; second, Mrs. H. Sampson, Jr.'s, Teckelheim Ingo.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, any color except red or black and tan.—First, K. Halle's Stella South.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, under 16 pounds.—First, Mrs. H. Sampson, Jr.'s, Douglaston Zidi.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Blue Blood Kennels' Champion Teckelheim Tenor; reserve, Mrs. M. Pachler's Edelrot Kay.

Open, Bitches, red.—First, K. Halle's Haipet Rottraut; second, Mrs. H. Sampson, Jr.'s, Douglaston Sukari.

Open, Bitches, black and tan.—First, Mrs. C. D. Tainter's Champion Volwood Erda Von Boris; second, K. Halle's Blacktoft Model.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. C. D. Tainter's Champion Volwood Erda Von Boris; reserve, E. B. Fitzpatrick's Chocolate Rosaleen.

Whippets.

JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Lieutenant Harvey S. Ladew's Champion Lansdowne Fair Maid.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Lieutenant Harvey S. Ladew's Champion Lansdowne Fair Maid.

Old English Sheepdogs.

JUDGE—CHARLES G. HOPTON.

Open, Dogs.—First, Beaver Brook Kennels' Champion Brentwood Hero; second, J. Piorkovski's Ridgeleigh Hero; third, V. B. O'Neill's Hill View Bob; fourth, Kinnelon Kennels' Kinnelon Speculation.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Beaver Brook Kennels' Champion Brentwood Hero; reserve, J. Piorkovski's Ridgeleigh Hero.

Open, Bitches.—First, Beaver Brook Kennels' Beaver Brook Vanity; second, Beaver Brook Kennels' Beaver Brook Araminta; third, Kennelon Kennels' Lady Godiva; fourth, A. Kats's Blue Belle Lady.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Beaver Brook Kennels' Beaver Brook Vanity; reserve, Beaver Brook Kennels' Beaver Brook Araminta.

Poodles.

JUDGE—CHARLES G. HOPTON.

Open, Dogs, black.—First, Red Brook Kennels' Red Brook Astronome.

Open, Dogs, other than Black.—First Red Brook Kennels' White Cloud; second, Red Brook Kennels' Red Brook Pluto; third, C. Klenke's Paschal; fourth, H. H. Hunnewell's Hill Hurst Coco, 3d.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Red Brook Kennels' White Cloud; reserve, Red Brook Kennels' Red Brook Pluto.

Open, Bitches.—First, Red Brook Kennels' Champion Red Brook Lightfoot.

Open, Bitches, other than black.—First, Red Brook Kennels' Champion Red Brook Sunburst; second, H. H. Hunnewell's Hill Hurst Dolly.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Red Brook Kennels' Champion Red Brook Lightfoot; reserve, Red Brook Kennels' Champion Red Brook Sunburst.

American-bred, Dogs.—First, J. E. R. Mudgett's Shon Chow Hong; second, Tarnedge Kennels' Mun-Sin; third, Sylvania Kennels' Sylvania Hue; fourth, Mrs. William L. Fitzgerald's Nippon.

Open, Dogs, black.—First, Mrs. E. C. Waller's Idol's Black Child.

Open, Dogs, blue.—First, Miss E. G. Hydon's Afon Blueskin; second, Sylvania Kennels' Sylvania Blue; third, Sylvania Kennels' Blue Charm; fourth, Miss E. G. Hydon's Blue Typhoon.

Open, Dogs, any color except black or blue.—First, Coassock Kennels' Champion Yuey; second, Mrs. J. Z. Adams's Champion Lord Cholmonde; third, Mrs. E. C. Waller's Champion Win Sum Min Twing; fourth, Sylvania Kennels' Flamboard.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Coassock Kennels' Champion Yuey; reserve, Mrs. J. Z. Adams's Champion Lord Cholmonde.

Open, Dogs, bred by exhibitor.—First, Coassock Kennels' Champion Yuey; second, Mrs. J. Z. Adams's Champion Lord Cholmonde; third, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Bolo; fourth, Sylvania Kennels' Sylvania Blue.

American-bred, Bitches.—First, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Sumurun.

Open, Bitches, blue.—First, Sylvania Kennels' Apu Galoy; second, Mrs. E. C. Waller's Win Sum Blue Berry; third, A. Morison's Blue Lobella.

Open, Bitches, any color except black or blue.—First, Coassock Kennels' Chinese Lily; second, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Amoy.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Coassock Kennels' Chinese Lily; reserve, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Amoy.

Airedale Terriers.

JUDGE—W. F. PATTERSON.

American-bred, Dogs.—First, W. E. Baker, Jr.'s, Charter Oak Advance Guard; second, Marbald Kennels' Marbald Adventure; third, William J. Delamater's Easy Money; fourth, W. Wood's Straight Tip.

Open, Dogs.—First, Marbald Kennels' Champion Normanton Tipit; second, A. H. Stewart's Champion Abbey King Nobbler; third, R. F. Haight's Champion Geelong Cadet; fourth, F. C. Hood's Champion Young King Nobbler.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Marbald Kenpels' Champion Normanton Tipit; reserve, A. H. Stewart's Champion Abbey King Nobbler.

American-bred, Bitches.—First, Marbald Kennels'

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Recession in Prices for Most Stocks—Liberty Bonds Advance Sharply.

For the most part stocks moved into lower levels on a declining volume of business yesterday. There were a few outstanding exceptions where sharp advances were brought about, notably American Sumatra, Marine common and National Enameling, but the general trend of the day's trading was downward with a decline in some issues running to 3 points and more. The steel shares did not make the expected response to the dissemination of more cheerful news of increasing output and closed near the lowest prices of the day. Steel common dropped back under 90 on heavy selling orders and most other industrials showed the effect of realising sales by traders who preferred to reduce their lines on the eve of another holiday. Call money loaned for the most part at 6 per cent., but the rate was dropped to 3 per cent. shortly before the close. Time money continued scarce with 6 per cent. asked for all periods.

The intimation carried by Secretary McAdoo's announcement of an increase in interest rates on the next offering of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness to 4½ per cent., that the next Liberty Loan would also carry that rate, was generally accepted by investors, if not by bankers. The outstanding loans enjoyed a much better market. The effect of the expected increase in the rate was, of course, most marked in the second Liberty 4s. On heavy dealings this issue rose until at one time the bonds changed hands at 97.22, marking a recovery of 2¼ points from the low point of last week. The close was made at 96.86, after the demand had been satisfied by the sale of large blocks taken over in the decline last week by bankers who had faith that the issue would enjoy a recovery before the third offering is made.

Secretary McAdoo is not commited to a 4½ per cent. bond and it is easily conceivable that the situation may improve to such an extent between now and the date when the next selling campaign opens that it will not be necessary to effect such a radical increase in the cost of the Government financing. It is generally believed, however, that the 4½ per cent. rate will be decided upon. In investment circles more interest is being shown in the term of the next offering, there being a sharp division of opinion among leading bankers as to whether it would be better to provide the large sum needed by the sale of a five-year note or a long term bond. Against the former it is argued that maturity will be reached before the after-war readjustment can have made much progress. It is not clear to what extent the expectation of a 4½ per cent. Government bond has worked to bring about a lowering of prices of corporation and municipal issues outstanding. The investment demand has been quiet the last few days and numerous issues have recovered at least a small part of their lost ground.

With the War Finance Corporation bill out of committee, with a few modifications of the plan advanced by Secretary McAdoo, it is taken for granted that the new machinery for aiding the financing of war business will soon be a fact. The discussion which has taken place in the course of the hearing has done away with much of the opposition which arose on a first reading of the bill and consideration of its possibilities in the direction of inflation.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Shipping and Bank Stocks Irregular —Oil Shares Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The stock market was dull today with steadiness in gilt edged securities and general firmness in oil shares and Spanish bonds, but irregularity in shipping and bank stocks and Argentine rails owing to profit taking. Speculative interest has temporarily subsided in the mining and rubber sections.

Money was plentiful and in moderate demand. Discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 57 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 17½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	Renewals	Low	Last
6	6	3	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 6	Ninety days 6
Four months 6	Four months 6
Five months 6	Five months 6
Six months 6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	....
France—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	+.00¼
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	+.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.70½
China—		
Hongkong	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	103.25	103.50
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	44.25	44.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.77	8.75½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.625	33.125
Copenhagen	30.25	30.75
Christiania	31.25	31.75
19.30 Spain	24.25	24.35
South America—		
84.42 Rio	26.01	26.11
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.77	43.87
5.1826 Switzerland	4.47	4.45

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $576,346,779; balance, $56,647,490; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,346,457; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,963,710.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@20c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 85⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National Lead Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock. This compares with 1 per cent. in previous quarters.

The New York Transit Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4 a share and an extra dividend of $4 a share. This is an increase of $2 a share in the extra payment, as compared with the previous year.

An application has been filed with the Missouri State Public Service Commission by the Kansas City Light and Power Company for an increase in its capitalization from $4,977,300 to $10,000,000. The application provides that half the capital will be paid up, $2,500,000 will be issued as preferred stock, and a like amount as common stock.

J. L. Price has been elected a Vice President of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, a new office. He has been assistant to J. R. McGinley, Chairman of the board.

The Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City has applied for membership in the Federal Reserve system.

The London branch of the Equitable Trust Company has been designated as a Government depositary for the convenience of American Government disbursing officers and others with headquarters in that city.

The Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey has applied for membership in the Federal Reserve System.

Directors of the National Surety Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20.

William A. Prendergast, former City Controller, has been elected President of the Policyholders' Reorganization Corporation of the Casualty Company of America.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,390,006	$104,292,546
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	2,030,874	30,955,067
Individual income	5,581,828	21,512,012
Excess profits	878,847	13,620,814
Miscellaneous	39,509,419	430,538,911
Miscellaneous rev.	11,854,327	137,470,243
Total receipts	$68,245,501	$738,409,596
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	438,263,601	2,914,235,080
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	53,163,213	192,395,410
Expenditures	506,509,102	3,652,644,677

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£518,000
Circulation increased	148,000
Bullion decreased	471,651
Other securities increased	5,774,000
Public deposits decreased	451,000
Other deposits increased	5,614,000
Notes, reserve, decreased	541,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.02 per cent.; last week it was 18.90 per cent. Discount rate, 5 per cent.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended Feb. 15 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	1,521,000
Gold increased	180,000
Treasury notes decreased	9,259,000
Notes of other banks decreased	1,001,000
Bills discounted increased	266,188,000
Advances decreased	1,484,000
Investments increased	1,660,000
Other securities decreased	81,925,000
Notes in circulation decreased	23,968,000
Deposits decreased	87,500,000
Other liabilities increased	37,165,000
Total gold holdings,	2,406,519,000
marks.	

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.90
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.40	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'23	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.65	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.20
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.60	5.90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	605,004	Holiday	582,498
Year to date	22,002,946	28,116,421	26,202,882

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13½	14	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	+ ½
30	30¼	100	Advance Rumely pf	30	30	30	30	...
2	2½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2½	2	2	- ⅛
2¼	2½	300	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	...
26½	26⅞	14,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27⅛	27⅞	26½	26⅝	- ⅝
80⅜	81	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	81¼	80	80¼	- ½
88	90	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	86	86	86	89	+ ½
78½	79	500	Am. Beet Sugar	79	79	78¾	78¾	- ¼
41	41¼	5,800	Am. Can	41¼	41⅝	41	41	-1
73½	73⅝	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	74⅜	74⅞	73⅜	73⅝	-1⅜
32	32½	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	32	33	32	32½	...
58½	59½	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	58½	59	58⅜	58⅜	-1½
32¼	32½	4,200	Am. Linseed	32	32⅝	32	32½	- ⅛
74	74⅜	500	Am. Linseed pf	74⅜	75	74½	74½	- ⅝
65¾	66	4,900	Am. Locomotive	66½	66½	65⅜	65⅝	- ¾
10	10½	200	Am. Malting	10½	10½	10½	10½	- ⅛
49	50	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	50½	50½	50	50	- ⅝
83¾	83⅞	7,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84½	84⅝	83⅜	83⅜	- ⅝
92½	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf A	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
89	91	100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	90	...
65¼	66	600	Am. Steel F'dries	66	66	66	66	...
107	107⅜	300	Am. Sugar Ref	106½	107½	106½	107½	- ½
83¾	84⅜	8,550	Am. Sumatra Tob	80⅝	85	80	84	+4
107	108	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	107½	107½	107	107	- ½
165¼	167	100	Am. Tobacco	168	166	166	166	- ¼
65⅛	66	1,800	Am. Woolen	65⅜	66⅜	65⅜	65⅝	- ⅛
26⅝	26¾	100	Am. Writing P. pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	- ⅛
15⅛	15⅜	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	-1
43	46⅜	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	...
64¼	64½	7,100	Anaconda Copper	64⅞	65	64½	64½	- ½
84	84½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	- ⅝
116½	117	7,100	At., Gulf & West I	117¼	119	116½	116½	- ⅝
77⅝	78	42,600	Baldwin Loco	79	79	77½	78	-1⅛
52	52¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	- ⅜
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
81	83	100	Bethlehem Steel	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	-1¼
79⅜	80	34,300	Beth. Steel, class B	80	80⅝	79¼	80	+ ½
101	101¼	500	B. S. S p.c.pf.s.r.f.p	101¼	101¼	101	101	...
25	25½	1,100	Booth Fisheries	25	25⅜	25	25	...
41	41¼	3,000	Brklyn Rapid Tran	40¾	41	39¾	41	...
7¼	8¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	-1¼
7⅜	8⅛	50	Do., odd lot	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	...
117	118	700	Burns Brothers	117	117⅜	116½	117⅜	+ ⅝
9⅝	9⅞	1,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	- ⅛
19⅝	20⅛	900	Butte & Superior	20	20⅛	20	20	- ⅜
38½	39	300	California Packing	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	...
16¾	17⅛	400	California Petrol	17	17	16¾	17	- ⅛
46	47	100	California Pet. pf	46½	46¾	46½	46½	- ⅛
145⅝	147	500	Canadian Pacific	147	147	146	146	-1⅝
70¼	70½	3,500	Central Leather Co	70⅜	71¼	70	70¼	- ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	400	Cerro de Pasco x d	32	32⅜	31½	31½	- ¼
89½	91	100	Chandler Motor	90	90	90	90	...
54	54¼	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅜	54	53¼	54	...
41⅜	42⅜	5,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43¼	41⅜	41⅜	- 2¼
72⅜	73¼	1,700	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	73¼	73½	72⅜	73	-1½
93	94	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	- ½
20⅝	21	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	- ⅛
63	64	200	C., R. I. & P. pf. p.c.pf.	64½	64½	63⅝	63⅝	- ⅜
53¼	54	600	C., R. I. & P. pf. p.c.pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	- 2¼
16⅜	16⅝	900	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	- ⅛
43⅞	43⅝	1,000	Chino Copper	44¼	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	- ⅜
26	30⅝	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	26	26	26	26	-1
40	40⅜	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	...
34	34½	300	Columbia Gas & El	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	- ½
30	32	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	-1½
90	94	100	Continental Can	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	-3¼
84¼	84¾	4,900	Corn Products Ref	84	84⅜	84	84¼	- ⅜
94	96	100	Cont. Prod. Ref. pf	95	95	95	95	-1
64¼	64¾	17,200	Crucible Steel	65¼	65⅞	64	64⅝	-1
89½	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	- ⅛
32½	32⅝	7,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅝	33¼	32½	32½	-2
81	82	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81	81	81	81	...
140	150	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	150	150	150	150	...
111	114	500	Cuban-Am. N. Corp	112	112	110⅜	110⅜	-1½
39	39½	1,800	Distillers' Secur	40	40⅜	39½	39⅝	- ⅜
8⅝	8⅞	600	Dome Mines	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	- ⅛
26	27	300	Elk Horn Coal	25½	26½	25½	26½	+ ½
15	15¼	1,000	Erie	15¼	15⅜	15	15⅜	- ⅛
12	14	100	Federal Min. & S	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	- ⅛
34	34½	400	Federal M. & S. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	- ⅛
36½	37	1,000	Gaston, W. & W	36⅝	37	36	36	-1
141	141⅜	400	General Electric	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	-1
129⅜	129⅝	5,600	General Motors	129⅜	131	128¾	129⅛	-1⅝
46	46	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	46	46	46	46	-1
90	90	400	Great Northern pf	90	90	90	90	-1½
28¾	28⅞	2,500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	- ⅛
41¼	41⅝	200	Greene-Cananea	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	- ⅜
28	32	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf	28	28	28	28	- ⅞
37⅜	38⅜	100	Haskell & Barker	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	- ⅞
47	47	1,400	Inspiration Copper	47	47	46¾	46¾	- ⅜
7⅞	8¼	200	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	...
42	42⅜	600	Interboro Con. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	- ⅛
128	130	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	- ⅝
30⅞	31	88,500	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	31½	27½	31	+1½
100¼	100⅝	41,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	100⅜	101⅜	99	100¼	+1
27⅞	28¼	1,800	Int. Nickel	28	28	27⅝	28	- ⅛
30½	30⅝	900	Int. Paper	30½	30½	30	30⅛	- ⅛
17⅛	17¼	300	Kansas City South	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	- ⅜
33	33⅜	1,000	Kennecott Copper	33½	33⅝	33	33	- ⅜
93	94	6	Kings Co. E. & P	93	93	93	93	...
78	78⅛	100	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	78	78	-1
15	16	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
104	107	50	Liggett & Myers pf	107	107	107	107	...
18⅜	19¼	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
186	205	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	196	196	196	196	+10
112½	114	100	Louis. & Nash	113½	113¾	113½	113¾	...
97½	98	500	Manhattan Elev	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97½	- ⅛
29	30	700	Maxwell Motors	29½	29½	29	29	-1½
61	63	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	62	62	62	62	...
24½	25	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
93	93¼	15,900	Mexican Petroleum	92⅝	94⅝	92¼	93	- ⅛
31⅞	31⅞	900	Miami Copper	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31⅝	...
45⅞	45½	1,000	Midvale Steel	46	46	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
9	9	100	Minn. & St. L. new	9	9	8	8	...
4⅞	5	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
22⅜	22⅝	1,500	Missouri Pacific	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	- ⅜
48⅞	49	900	Missouri Pacific pf	50½	50½	49	49	-1
15⅜	16¼	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	- ⅜
48⅛	49	13,800	Nat. Enam. & St	48¼	49⅜	48⅛	48⅞	+1
53	54⅜	500	Nat. Lead	54⅞	55½	54⅜	55	...
19¼	19½	200	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	...
135	135½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	136	136	135¼	135¼	+ ¼
70¾	70⅞	900	N. Y. Central	71	71¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
15¼	15⅝	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
22	22	100	N. Y. Dock	22	22	22	22	...
28⅝	29	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
19⅞	19⅞	30	N. Y., Ont. & West	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	200	Norfolk & Western	104⅜	104⅝	104½	104½	+ ⅜
45	46½	100	North American	45	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
85	85	1,300	Northern Pacific	85	85	84⅝	85	- ⅛
40¾	40¼	3,800	Ohio Cities Gas	40¾	40¼	39⅞	40¼	- ½
27⅜	28⅞	3,100	Pacific Mail	27⅜	28⅞	27⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
24½	25	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	24½	26	24½	26	+1½
93	94	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	93	93	93	93	+1
44½	45	1,400	Penn. R. R.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	- ⅛
45	46	400	People's Gas, Chi	45½	45½	45	45	-1
12	13	200	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12	12	- ⅝
28	37	100	Pere Marquette pf	31	31	31	31	-6
25½	25½	100	Philadelphia Co	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	- ⅛
40½	40¾	1,100	Pierce-Arrow	41⅜	41½	40¼	40½	- ⅛
52⅜	53	3,500	Pittsburgh Coal	52⅝	53⅛	52¼	52⅜	- ⅛
82½	84	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	-1½
27	27	1,000	Pitts. & West Va	27	27	26½	26½	- ⅝
66¼	66¾	48	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	- ⅜
62½	63¾	3,300	Pressed Steel Car	62⅞	63	62	62¼	- 2½
100	107	100	Public Service N. J.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ½
116½	117	200	Pullman Co	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	- ½
53½	54½	400	Railway Steel Sp	54	54	54	54	- ½
24	24½	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24½	24	24¼	- ⅜
76¼	76⅞	1,000	Reading	77⅛	77⅛	76½	76½	- ⅜
78¼	78½	2,200	Rep. I. & Steel	79	79⅜	78½	78½	- ⅜
73	74½	400	Royal Dutch t r x d	74⅝	74½	74⅜	74½	+ ½
8¼	8½	100	Seaboard Air Line	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	152	152	152	152	-3½
35⅜	36	2,200	Sinclair Oil Refin	36⅜	36⅝	35¾	35¾	-1½
51½	51¾	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	52	52	51½	51½	-1
85¾	86¼	2,100	Southern Pacific	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	- ⅜
23¼	23⅝	1,400	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	- ⅛
58½	58⅝	600	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	- ¼
52	52½	4,400	Studebaker Co	52½	52½	51¾	52	- ⅛
37	37	200	Superior Steel	37	37	37	37	...
16⅜	16⅝	800	Tenn. C. & C	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	- ⅛
155	156	2,200	Texas Co	155	156⅜	154½	154⅞	- ⅛
10¼	10½	1,100	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	- ⅛
56	58	12,400	Tobacco Products	56	57¼	56	57¼	+ ¼
119⅜	119¾	4,100	Union Pacific	119⅜	120¼	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
39⅜	39⅝	200	United Alloy Steel	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39¼	- ¼
97	97⅜	5,500	United Cigar Stores	97	97⅜	96¼	97	+ ½
130⅞	131	800	United Fruit	130⅞	130⅞	129¾	129¾	- ⅛
122¼	122⅝	1,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	121½	122⅝	121	122¼	+1¼
57⅝	58	400	U. S. Rubber	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	- ⅝
101⅛	101¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼	...
48	48	47	U. S. Sm., R. & M	48	48	47	47	-1½
98	98⅛	100	U. S. Steel	98	98⅝	95⅝	95⅝	-1¼
110	110⅜	100	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	- ⅛
82¾	83¼	1,800

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

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CHEVROLET COMPANY TO WIND UP AFFAIRS

Plant Will Continue to be Operated as a Division of General Motors.

MOVE IS TO SAVE EXPENSE

Subsidiary Concern, Having Restored W. C. Durant to Control of Old Company, No Longer Needed.

The Chevrolet Motor Company, through which W. C. Durant re-established himself as a power in the automobile world after his withdrawal from the General Motors Company at the request of a committee of bankers formed to look after an issue of the latter company's notes, is shortly to be done away with. The plant will continue to be operated as a division of the General Motors Company, making the Chevrolet car, occupying a position in that respect similar to that of the Buick, Cadillac, and other operating divisions of the parent concern, but the corporation will be wound up to save unnecessary expense.

W. C. Durant and the du Pont powder interests hold a large majority of the shares of both General Motors and Chevrolet, Mr. Durant himself being the largest single stockholder." He will continue at the head of General Motors after the changes now proposed are made.

At the moment the Cheyrolet Motor Company owns a controlling interest in General Motors, as holder of 54 per cent. of the latter's common stock, but it is soon to be absorbed by the General Motors. This is to be accomplished through the doubling of General Motors' present capitalization and the exchange of its shares on the basis of one and one-seventh shares for each share of Chevrolet. When the process is completed there will be only General Motors stock outstanding. This company now has $20,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock, which will be increased to $50,000,000, and $82,000,000 of common, which will be increased to $150,000,000, raising the stock capital from $102,900,000 to $200,000,000. Of the $82,000,000 of common stock, $45,000,000 was acquired by the Durant group and is lodged in the Chevrolet treasury.

Directors Issue Statement.

This increase in capitalization was decided upon at a meeting of General Motors Directors yesterday, with the following explanation:

"The board recommended that an offer be made to purchase the assets of the Chevrolet Motor Company, exclusive of its stock holdings in General Motors Corporation, paying therefor 282,684 shares of the common stock of General Motors Corporation. This stock, together with the 450,000 shares of General Motors common stock now in the treasury of the Chevrolet Motor Company, will amount to 732,684 shares or 1 1-7 shares of General Motors Corporation common stock for each share of Chevrolet Motor Company stock now outstanding.

"E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced their acquisition of substantial stock holdings in General Motors Corporation and Chevrolet Motor Company, in which they, together with W. C. Durant, now own the controlling interest. Their purchases were covered nearly entirely by private contract.

"It is part of the policy of the company to acquire industrial interests, which will replace their military business after the cessation of hostilities. As is well known, the motors companies are thoroughly equipped in every particular, especially in their organization of practical men, which is accounted among their most valuable assets. Mr. Durant will continue President of the motors companies so ably developed and operated under his management and in which he is still the largest stockholder.

"E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are now represented on the Board of Directors of General Motors Corporation by J. A. Haskell, J. J. Raskob, P. S. du Pont, Irenee du Pont, and Henry F. du Pont, the two last named having been elected Directors yesterday. H. M. Barksdale, Vice President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., is a Director of Chevrolet Motor Company.

Mr. Durant Remains Chairman.

"The majority of the Directors of General Motors Corporation will continue as at present, to consist of Mr. Durant, Chairman; the managers of the chief departments of the company, who have shared in the development of the motors industry, and other men long identified with Mr. Durant in his enterprises.

"In addition to their election as members of the Board of Directors of General Motors Corporation, Irenee du Pont and Henry F. du Pont were elected members of the Finance Committee of General Motors Corporation. Louis G. Kaufman resigned as a member of the Finance Committee and Chairman thereof, but continues as Director."

The new Finance Committee consists of J. J. Raskob, Chairman, P. S. du Pont, H. F. du Pont, Irenee du Pont, W. C. Durant, J. A. Haskell, and J. H. McClement.

The new Executive Committee consists of W. C. Durant, Chairman; W. P. Chrysler, R. H. Collins, W. L. Day, J. A. Haskell, E. Ver Linden, and F. W. Warner.

It was explained yesterday that the Chevrolet Company, having succeeded in restoring Mr. Durant to control of his old company, was no longer needed as a separate organization, and would accordingly be done away with as soon as the necessary intervening steps can be taken.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

A return to more normal conditions in business has resulted from the recent lessening of the rigor of Winter weather, although the recurrence of a cold wave in some sections has tended to hinder the process of recovery. With the continued absence of further general and severe storms, however, the derangement of production and distribution is steadily lessened, and appreciably larger shipments of raw materials and merchandise reflect the breaking of the transportation deadlock. Efforts to augment outputs of urgently needed supplies are more successful as the percentage of idle machinery diminishes through the freer movement of fuel, and the adjustment of the labor conversion has improved the industrial outlook and made possible the resumption of full operations on certain important Government work.

Payments through the banks at the principal cities in the United States, as reflected in clearing house transactions, again display moderate improvement, total clearings this week amounting to $4,297,102,243, an increase of 8.1 per cent., as compared with the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

As for some time past, actual buying by the Government or pre-emption of outputs relegates ordinary civilian buying relatively to the background, makes for a marked shortage of textiles, and tends to exert a sharp upward influence on prices quoted on other than Government needed goods. Indeed, the situation in textile quarters is characterized by an avid desire to get down orders, but with the mills or other factories already surfeited with contracts, the taking of further business is well-nigh impossible.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.10	7.15	7.12½	7.25
Spelter	7.95	8.25	7.95	8.25
Antimony	13.50	13.75	13.50	13.75
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminum	*37.00	39.00	*37.00	39.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	315 0 0	311 0 0
Tin, futures	312 0 0	311 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	29 10 0	29 10 0

SELL BONDS OF GORHAM CO.

$3,000,000 Worth of 7 Per Cents to Mature Between 1919 and 1924.

E. H. Rollins & Sons, with whom were associated Lee, Higginson & Co. and Bodell & Co. of Providence, R. I., have sold $3,000,000 of 7 per cent. first mortgage serial bonds of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, with maturities from 1919 to 1924 at par and interest. The sale of the notes was approved by the Capital Issue Committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1831 and incorporated in Rhode Island in 1865, is one of the largest manufacturers of sterling silverware in the world, and in the last two years has filled large orders of munitions. The company now has munition contracts from the United States Government for about $8,500,000, and in addition, a sub-contract of $1,000,000 with an American company, making a total of about $9,500,000. The proceeds of the $3,000,000 note issue will be used for the purchase of raw materials necessary for the fulfilment of the Government contracts.

The company has outstanding $3,000,000 of common stock and $2,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock. The net assets as of Dec. 31, 1917, not including any valuation for patents, trademarks or good will, after deducting depreciation reserve of more than $1,500,000, were about $10,500,000.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	1,871,000
Silver in hand increased	1,257,000
Notes in circulation increased	165,111,000
Treasury deposits decreased	22,624,000
General deposits decreased	26,827,000
Bills discounted decreased	81,881,000
Advances decreased	4,528,000

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	97¾	3s, convertible, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97¾	4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	90¾	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '35, coupon	96¼	97¼
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96¼	95¾	3½s Nov., 1955	....	80	....
4½s Mar., 1963	95¾	96¼	95¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Nov., 1957	95½	96½	95½	4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s May, 1957	95¾	96½	95¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s Mar., 1960-80	89½	90	89¾	4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1966	89¾	90¼	89¾	4½s 1918-1919	4.90	....	4.90
4½s Mar., 1964	89¾	90¼	89¾	4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s May, 1962	89¾	90¼	89¾	4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s Sept., 1960	89¾	90¼	89¾	4½s 1918	5.00	....	5.00
4s May, 1959	86¾	87¼	87	3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87¼	87	3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1957	86¾	87¼	87	3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	85½	86¼	85¾	3½s 1910-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	85½	86¼	86½	3½s 1918-1919	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1936	88	..	86	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	98½	3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	..				

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000 †Aetna Explo.	8½	7¼	8¼	12,000 †Maxim Mun.	½	½	½
100 † Do pf	47	47	47	100 †Nat. Motors	9¼	9¼	9¼
300 Br. Am. Tob., coupon	17½	17½	17½	200 N. Am. P. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
41 Chalm. Mots. pf., w. l.	39	39	39	1,400 N. Y. Trans.	16	14	14½
625 Charcoal Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼	50 †Pocahontas-Logan Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼
9,000 Chev. Motor	130½	127	130½	12,000 Smith M. Tr.	2¼	1¾	1¾
500 †Cuprite Sul.	2	2	2	1,000 †Std. Motors	12¼	11¾	12
1,100 Curtiss Aero.	40¾	39½	39½	1,800 Submar. Boat	13¾	13¼	13¾
1,000 †Elec. Gun.	¾	¾	¾	Y. t. ctfs.	13¾	13¼	13¾
130 Em'son Phon.	¼	¼	¼	12,500 †Unit. Mot.	80¾	20	20½
200 Hurlbert Mot.	16¼	16¼	16¼	6,000 U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Lake Tor. Bt.	3½	3½	3½	1,200 U. S. SS. Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼
700 Marco. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3½	2,500 †Wr.-M. Air	8¾	8	8¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

7,200 Ang.-A. Oil	12½	12	12¾
62,500 Do rights	2½	2	2⅝
11 S. Penn. Oil	290	287	290
5 St. O. of N. J.	550	550	550
15 Do of N. Y.	275	273	275

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

9,500 †Am. Ven. O.	15	13	15
400 †Harn. O. & G.	1½	1	1½
1,000 †Cosden & Co.	8½	7½	8
1,000 †Crown Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 †† Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	55	54	55
900 †Elk Bas. P.	6¾	6¾	6¾
500 †Elk. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,600 †Esmer Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,800 †Fed. Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,500 †Glenrock O.	4	3¾	3¾
1,300 †Han. O. & R.	5¼	4¾	5⅛
2,000 †Houston Oil	43	41	41
1,000 †Island O. & T.	4½	4½	4½
13,000 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 †Merritt Oil	21½	21½	21½
10,000 Met. Petrol.	¾	¾	¾
1,000 †Midwest O.	112	111	111
200 †Midwest R.	111	110	110
900 †Min. W. P.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
450 Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	½	½	½
7,500 †† Atlanta	13	12	12
3,400 Big L. Cop.	½	½	½
1,000 †Boss	5	5	5
14,000 †Bos. & Mon.	51	50	51
1,200 †Brad. C. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,700 Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500 †Caledonia	51	50	50
2,200 †Cal. & St. P.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
25,000 †Cashboy	12	11	11
50 †Coco R. M.	2	2	2
1,000 Con. Aris. Sm.	2½	2	2
1,000 Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6	6¾
500 †Con.-H'st'd.	23	23	23
180 †Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Cress. Con. G.	5½	5	5
2,000 †Emma Con.	1	¾	¾
2,000 †Ex. Cresaul	1	1	1
1,200 †† Fort. Con.	39	38	39
810 †Gibson Cop.	2¼	2	2¼
500 †Golf. Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000 †Golf. Mer.	4	4	4
500 †Got. Bay.	5	5	5
1,250 Hecla Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,000 †Int. Mines	20	14	20
1,700 †Jer.-Pres. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼
800 †Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,100 †Jim Butler	60	59	60
1,000 Jos.-Kenne., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500 †Jumbo Ext.	17	15	16
800 Kerr Lake	5⅝	5½	5⅝
9,300 †Lampazos	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Magma Cop.	40	40	40
1,000 †† Marsh M.	4½	4½	4½
8,000 †Monster Ch.	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,500 †† Moth. Lode	20½	20	20½
1,000 †Nat. Lead	5	5	5
500 †† Nat. Z. & L.	33	33	33
1,000 †Nev. Op. M.	18	18	18
6,500 †† Nev. Rand	14	13	14
850 †New Corn.	17	17	17
600 Nip. Mines	¾	¾	¾
825 Nixon Nev.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 †Onon. Min., (a pros.)	2½	2½	2½
900 †† Pole St. C.	25	25	25
900 †Port. Con. C.	33	32	33
500 †† Prov. M. C.	51	50	51
1,100 †Rawley M.	2¼	2¼	2¼
900 †Ray Her. M.	4½	4¾	4¾
200 †Red War. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000 †Rex Con. M.	12½	11½	12
3,500 †Roch. Min.	34	33½	34
1,800 †Santa Fe C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,500 †San Toy	16	14	15
2,200 †Sil. Kg. of Ar.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,100 †† Sil. Pl. Con.	54	52	54
500 †Sil.-Ld.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 †Stewart	¼	¼	¼
1,000 †Success M.	10	10	10
2,500 Ton. Exten.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000 †Tri-Bullion.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,715 Un. Eastern	5¾	*4¾	5
500 †Un. Ver. Ext.	40	39½	39½
400 Unity G. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 †Washoe C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500 †W. E. Con.	73	72	73
10,000 †W. Caps. M.	½	½	½
2,000 †W. Caps Mex., (a pros.)	11	11	11
15,000 †Wilbert M.	9	8½	8½

BONDS.

$5,000 †Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99½	99½	99¾
2,000 †Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98	98	98
10,000 †Can. Gov. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
12,000 †G. E. 3s, 2-yr. notes, 1919	100¼	100	100
15,000 †G. E. 6s, nts., 1920	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduction	70	72	70	73
Am.-Br. Mfg.	4	6	4	6
Am.-B. Mfg. pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Am. Drug Syn.	10	13	10	15
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Do pf	90	95	90	95
Butter.-Jud	38	45	38	45
Can. Car & F.	17	20	17	20
Do pf	50	52	50	52
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Charcoal Iron of Am. pf.	6	7½	6	7½
Chal. Motors	5	6	5	6
Corp of Fla.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Cramp Ship	84	87	84	87
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60	75
Everett H'y	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	5	8	5	8
Hall Signal	5	7	5	7
Do pf	17	18	17	18
Holly Sugar	40	50	40	50
Do pf	94	98	94	98
Hupp Motor	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¼
Int. Com. Rub.	11	9	11	9
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors	18	17	18	17
Do 2d pf	15	15	15	17
Kresge	78	82	78	82
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.
Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. & I.	77	82	77	82
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	38	45	38	45
Do 1st pf.	101	103	101	103
Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
Perf. T. & R.	47	49	47	49
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Prud. Pict.	⅛	6	⅛	6
Pyrene Mfg.	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾
Peer. T. & M.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Rep. Truck	38	43	38	43
S. Cec'a Sug.	16	19	16	16
Do pf	43¼	46½	43¼	46½
Smith T. A. O.	15	20	15	20
Do pf	85	90	85	90
St. L., R. M. & P.	35	38	35	38
Todd Ship	75	78	75	78
United Zinc	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
U. S. L. & H. pf.	1¼	2¼	1¼	2¼
World Film	½	¾	½	¾

OIL STOCKS.				
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	4	3½	4
Empire Pet.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Int. Petrol.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Midw. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Okla. Oil pf.	10	11	10	11
Pierce Oil	10	10¼	9¾	10¼
Savoy Oil	8	9	8	9

BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	74	77	74	77

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12¼	11¾
Atlantic Refining	919	925	910
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	*97	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10†	40	10
Continental Oil	470	480	470
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	32
Cumberland P. L.	145	155	145
Eureka Pipe Line	190	200	190
Galena Signal Oil	180	135	137
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	118	123	120
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	205	215	205
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	103
Ohio Oil	338	343	340
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	47	44
Prairie Oil & Gas	480	485	483
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	278
Solar Refining	295	305	300
Southern Pipe Line	182	187	185
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	285
S. W. Pennsylvania	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	227	232	227
Stand. Oil of Ind.	640	650	645
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	485	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	823	835	820
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	545	553	550
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	*275	277
Stand. Oil of Ohio	415	430	415
Swan & Finch	95	105	100
Union Tank	87	90	87
Vacuum Oil	845	855	850
Washington Oil	25	30	25

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Astna pf	47	50	42
American Brass	240	245	240
Atlas Powder	168	174	166
Do pf	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	110	111	110
Bliss	380	420	370
Do pf	78	..	..
Can. Found'g F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	60	63	57
Du Pont	263	267	263
Hercules	245	250	240
Do pf	112	115	113
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	129	132	128
Scovill Mfg	450	470	420
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	90
Do pf	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
MacA. & A. pf	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	160	170	160
Tob. scrip	125	130	125
R. J. Reynolds	390	440	375
Do pf	100	104	100

SUGAR CREDIT SUBSCRIBED.

Offers of More Than $110,000,000 Received from 150 Banks.

The committee of bankers which is arranging for the $100,000,000 Cuban sugar export credit announced yesterday that subscriptions totaling more than $110,000,000 had been received from 150 banks in various parts of the country. Of this amount, about $72,000,000 has come from institutions in New York City, more than $10,000,000 from Chicago, $10,000,000 from Philadelphia, and about $4,000,000 from banks in Boston. Banks in New Orleans which have subscribed to about $2,000,000 have filed their applications through their New York City correspondents.

The committee in charge of the financing operation consists of Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, William A. Simonson of the National City Bank, and Eugene V. R. Thayer of the Chase National Bank.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Specialties stood out in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The International Mercantile Marine shares were in demand, with the advance in the common attracting particular attention. So far, however, as the general list was concerned, the tone was heavy, and the proximity of the Washington's Birthday holiday operated to limit aggressiveness in the dealings.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
250 Allis-Chalm.	27¾	26¾	26¾	40 Lack. Steel	78½	77¾	77¾
590 Am. Can	41¾	41¼	41¾	80 Max. Motor	20½	20¼	20¾
150 Am. C. & F.	75	70½	70½	1,900 Mex. Petrol.	94¾	93	92¾
10 Am. Cot. Oil	33	33	33	50 Miami Cop.	31½	31½	31¾
10 Am. H. & L. pf.	58¼	58¼	58¼	40 Midvale Steel	45½	45½	45½
50 Am. Linseed	32¾	32¾	32¾	50 Mo. Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾
410 Am. Loco	66¾	63¾	65¾	150 Nat. Enamel	49¾	47¾	49
530 Am. S. & R.	85¾	85	85¾	10 Nat. Lead	85¾	85¾	85¾
880 Am. Su. Tob.	84½	80¾	84¼	100 N. Y. Cent.	70¾	70¼	70¾
10 Am. Woolen	58½	56½	56½	20 N. Y., O. & W.	20½	20¼	20¼
200 Anac. Cop.	65	64¼	64¾	10 Ohio C. Gas	40¾	39¾	39¾
20 Atl., T. & S. F.	84½	84½	84½	200 Pac. Mail	29½	28¾	28½
240 At., G. & W. I.	110	110¼	110¼	230

THE COTTON MARKET

Another Uneasy Day, but Tone Generally Much Firmer—Net Gain 9 to 15 Points.

The cotton market had another uneasy day yesterday, but the tone was generally much firmer, and the late afternoon decline, unlike that on Wednesday, was not only checked, but the market came back quite strong at the very close, March, for instance, jumping ten points between two of the closing sales. The close was steady, up from 9 to 15 points over Wednesday's final quotations.

As had been predicted generally, a very small number of March notices were issued—about 2,500 bales in all—and they were immediately absorbed, mostly it was reported, by Southern shippers. Consequently the market, which opened with March 12 points lower, turned firm almost at once, although not before some trade interests, which were still in need of some March deliveries, seized the opportunity to bid in most of the offerings at the low price. They followed the price up a little way, but speculative buying played, apparently, a greater part in forcing quotations up 42 points from the low, to 31.05.

This impression of the real meaning of the advance was confirmed in the early afternoon, when extensive realizing, together with evening-up for the three-day holiday, set in. Several room traders seized the opportunity to make a quick turn-over on the long side, and when they began selling the entire list speedily weakened. The down turn was, however, checked sharply at the close by renewed trade buying and some good Liverpool buying orders, while the general feeling was better because of more hopeful reports on the ocean tonnage situation and the strength of the home goods market.

All cotton remaining in the Bush stores must be out by Saturday morning, but it is reported arrangements have already been made for it, although certificates will have to be canceled on about 9,000 bales. Exports yesterday were 18,501 bales, or 2,051,715 for the season. Southern spot markets were reported from 13 points lower to 25 higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
March	30.70	31.05	30.62	30.80@30.90	30.75
April	...	...	...	30.6 bid	30.57
May	30.10	30.78	30.40	30.50@30.58	30.47
June	...	...	...	30.29 bid	30.15
July	30.01	30.20	29.94	30.00@30.10	29.96
August	29.87	29.87	29.86	29.80 bid	29.79
Sept.	...	...	...	29.15 bid	29.02
October	28.90	29.05	28.79	28.90@28.91	28.70
Dec.	28.3	28.73	28.62	28.67@28.68	28.52

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 15 points higher, at 32.15c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.50c; New Orleans, 31.35c; Savannah, 31c; Augusta, 31.50c; Memphis, 31.50c; Houston, 31.30c; Little Rock, 31.25c; Dallas, 31.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,902	20,219	18,444
Exports	18,501	6,583	6,286
Exports, season	2,051,715	2,550,227	3,005,558
Port stocks	1,500,634	1,490,199	1,327,518
Interior receipts	16,457	16,304	4,748
Interior shipments	16,206	16,210	5,422
N. Y. arrivals	248	1,498	Holiday
N. Y. stocks	152,372	153,044	154,763

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton neglected; middling, old contract, 20 points higher at 23.45d; good middling, new contract, 19 points higher at 22.83d. Sales, 1,000, all American. Imports nil. Futures opened steady, 1 to 3 points lower. Closed steady at a net advance of 4@8 points. February, 23.90d; March, 22.47d; April, 23.21d; May, 22.95d; June, 22.70d; July, 22.54d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

United Verde Extension Profits.

The report of the United Verde Extension Mining Company for the year 1917 shows gross revenue from operations of $14,583,649, an increase of $4,633,730 over the showing for 1916. Owing to increased expenses, taxes, and reserves for depreciation, &c., the increase in net profits was cut down to $1,378,017, or a total of $8,256,117, which is equivalent to earnings of $7.86 a share on the capital stock outstanding, against $6.40 a share for the previous year. During the year dividend payments aggregated $1,680,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Advices from Washington to the effect that the Administration is opposed to any advance in the price of wheat, as it would disarrange the whole scedule fixed by the Food Administration both for grain and flour, were taken as an indication that there is likely to be another long fight in Congress over the question of the wheat price similar to that which occurred last year.

RYE.—Market strong; No. 2 Western, $2.36, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was inactive as far as contracts were concerned, but the undertone was firm, and closing prices were net unchanged to ¼c higher. The February position in Chicago sold at the full maximum price of $1.28, while March was ¼c under this figure and May ¼c under. The cash position was strong, and the action of the market reflected the big absorbing demand for cash corn. Receipts this week have not kept up with last week's big movement, but corn is now moving with considerable freedom. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 2.13¾; No. 3 yellow, $2.02½, and No. 3 white at $2.20½, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2.20, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
March	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.27¾	1.27⅝
May	1.27¼	1.26⅜	1.27¼	1.26⅞

OATS.

The oats market displayed almost phenomenal strength and reflected a tremendous cash demand. The Chicago Board of Trade on Wednesday afternoon passed a resolution restricting gains for any one day to 2 cents per bushel. It was thought that this, together with reports that both President Wilson and the Food Administration were against any advance in the fixed price for wheat, would have a bearish influence on values. Aside from a moderate reaction at the opening, however, prices were very strong and the near positions closed at the full limit of the 2-cent advance, while May was 1¾ cents higher. The local cash market was strong; natural quoted at $1.05 to $1.06; clipped white, $1.07 to $1.08, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Feb.	93	92	93	91
March	93	90½	93	91
May	90¾	88¼	90⅞	89

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very strong, prices in the West closing at full prescribed gains for a single day in Chicago, lard and ribs being up 50 points, while pork was 100 points higher. The strength was based on the belief that the Government is making very large purchases and on rumors that solid trainloads of provisions will soon be shipped to the seaboard for export. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 60,000; estimated for Friday 36,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	26.97	26.37	26.97	26.47
July	27.25	27.06	27.25	26.75
Ribs—				
May	26.20	25.65	26.20	25.70
July	26.55	26.20	26.55	26.05
Pork—				
May	50.55	49.75	50.55	49.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was dull and nominal with no business reported for the day. The undertone was easier and closing bids were 10 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	...	...	20.50
February	...	...	...	...	20.50
March	...	...	...	20.40@20.90	20.50
April	...	...	...	20.40@20.90	20.50
May	...	...	...	20.40@20.90	20.50
June	...	...	...	20.40@20.90	20.50

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures held steady to firm throughout yesterday's trading and after opening at advances of 1 to 2 points, prices worked gradually upward, closing at net advances of 8 to 9 points with only a very moderate volume of business transacted. There was a little evening up in March contracts with shorts and local trade interests disposed to absorb offerings in this position, apparently being willing to receive the coffee on delivery.

The local spot market developed a firmer tone and Rio spots advanced ¼c. No. 7s being quoted at 8¼c, with Santos unchanged at 10½c. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.85	7.89	7.85	7.89@7.90	7.83
April	...	...	...	8.01@8.02	7.97
May	8.11	8.11	8.10	8.13@8.15	8.10
June	...	...	...	8.19@8.21	8.16
July	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.25@8.27	8.22
August	...	...	...	8.33@8.34	8.30
September	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.40@8.41	8.37
October	...	...	...	8.45@8.46	8.41
November	...	...	...	8.50@8.51	8.45
December	8.52	8.52	8.49	8.54@8.55	8.50
January	...	...	...	8.61@8.62	8.57

SUGAR.

The receipts at United States Atlantic ports were 46,562 tons for the week; meltings, 50,000 tons, and stocks, 23,192 tons. The increase in receipts should allow fair operations in meltings and result in a more liberal distribution of refined sugar, which, however, has been rather disquieting to the trade the last week. It is believed that the Shipping Board has secured sufficient tonnage to bring about 250,000 tons of sugar from the island per month, and this points to a more favorable general situation with a brighter outlook in the near future. The International Committee reported large purchases of raw sugars yesterday, including 540,000 bags Cubas, March loading, at the fixed price of 4.985c, cost and freight, and 21,800 bags San Domingoes for Canada at 4.740c, cost, insurance, and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,163 packages. Buying is a little freer, and the market had a more steady tone on the better grades of fresh creamery. Supplies are still liberal, but the weather is cold, and Western advices indicate some shortening of the available supply. Secondary qualities are quiet and easy. Further sales of storage creamery at 47c. Renovated has moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. Ladles and packing stock still very dull and weak. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 51½@52c; extras, 92 score, 51c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 48½@50½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 40½@48c; thirds, 45@48c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52½@53c; extras, 51½@52c; firsts, 49½@51c; seconds, 47@49c; creamery, held, as to quality, 44@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50½c; good to prime, 48@50c; common to fair, 43@47½c; renovated, extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45c; lower grades, 39@43c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@39½c; seconds, 37½@38c; lower grades, 36@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37½@38c; No. 2, 36½@37c; lower grades, 34@36c.

EGGS.—The urgent daily needs are still being supplied from hand to mouth. Wednesday's deliveries were not sufficient to supply all demands at the prices quoted, and some late sales were made at a further advance. Thursday morning the quantity available continued short of requirements, and prices were strongly in sellers' favor. Trading up to noon was easily effected at the advance quoted, but a good deal of stock is due and overdue, and there is always the possibility that deliveries at almost any moment may exceed the immediate outlets, a condition that would lead to prompt decline. Fresh-gathered extras, a dozen, 64@65c; extra firsts, 63½c; firsts, 62½@63c; seconds, 61@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@66c; ordinary to good, 63@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 63@65c; Pacific Coast, No. 1 whites, 63½@64c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 63@64c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 64@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 62½@63½c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Thirty-seven new corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,110,600, were chartered today. They include:

The Otisco Light and Power Co., Otisco, Onondaga Co., $10,000; M. A. Phelps, E. T. and B. L. Harter, Otisco.

Hommel Mercantile Co., Floral Park, Nassau Co., $10,000; G. A. Wiggins, C. Van Debogart, L. W. Hommel, Floral Park.

Simplex Tire Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Eisenian, C. H. Meyers, A. H. Biern, 108 West 111th St.

Hudson Foundry, Manhattan, $20,000; J. B. Stucky, J. C. Garrett, J. Mittleman, 27 William St.

"Yours Truly, Inc.," Manhattan, theatricals, $5,000; A. Pearson, I. C. Hartman, J. Muldoon, 1,493 Broadway.

Overland Express Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. J. Romagna, W. J. Molinari, S. Cohan, 31 Liberty st.

Noplay Service Corp., Manhattan, dramatic and musical production, $5,000; J. C. Kopf, G. Cashmore, H. Edelman, 920 Longwood Av.

Aurora Film Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; J. E. and W. F. Smith, J. A. Fleitzer, 220 West 42d St.

P. L. Elting, Manhattan, tobacco, candy, and stationery, $5,000; A. S. Gussow, L. and S. Elting, 2,143 3d Av.

Mercer Trading Corp., Manhattan, textiles, $165,000; M. Wolf, S. Kohn, C. L. Grad, 311 West 111th St.

American Life Savers' Mfg. Co., Manhattan, make scientific instruments, $50,000; M. Watson, P. McCartin, M. Farid, 42 King St.

The Liberty Lining Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. Barrett, B. Shapiro, M. Cohen, 114 West 114th St.

Watt Bros. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; M. Lopez, Jr., G. B. Turrell, T. L. Watt, 30 East 42d St.

Cromwell Art Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; H. Gelles, H. V. Williams, I. Seehmiller, 29 Broadway.

Rubes Electric Lamp Works, Brooklyn, $10,000; A. Wegmann, N. and L. Rubes, 1,585 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Fine Oil Producing Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; L. M. Danley, A. and A. D. Nosworthy, Freeport, L. I.

Monabee Trading Co., Manhattan, textiles, $250,000; L. Fish, J. Kahn, A. Dolowitz, 2,150 Honeywell Av.

Dix Bros. & Kobelson, Manhattan, general department store, $50,000; M. J. and N. J. Dix, M. Kopelson, 2 West 112th St.

Popular Talking Machine Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; D. Jacoson, M. Petrak, H. C. Neuwirth, 120 Broadway.

Manhattan Infants' Wear Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Epstein, H. and H. Gross, 86 East 110th St.

Stieglitz-Trieber Co., Manhattan, smelting and refining of metals, $70,000; F. J. Trieber, L. and A. Stieglitz, 228 Pearl St.

Liberty Aerial Burner, Manhattan, $200,000; V. J. O'Farrell, L. B. Appleton, R. McMahon, 432 West 124th St.

Tidewater Trucking Co., Albany, $20,000; C. V. Collins, F. J. Manwiller, E. R. Hoffman, Albany.

The George C. Broadbooks Co., Attica, general department stores, $30,000; G. C. Broadbooks, W. A. Timm, G. L. M. Ireland, Attica.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

W. D. Mansfield Co., Elmira, $5,000 to $20,000.

Standard Shellac Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $60,000.

Hollywood Paper Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Scranton Silk Sales Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000.

Stilson Brothers-Weldon Co., Binghamton, $150,000 to $500,000.

Russek Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $60,000.

Fuhr Wall Paper Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Crescent Woolen and Worsted Co., Manhattan, $9,500 to $15,000.

C. H. McCarthy, Manhattan, $10,000 to $500,000.

Livingston Worsted Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $500,000.

Seral Trading Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Schwarz & Levy, Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Java Corp., Manhattan, $500 to $250,000; shares of no par value, 100 to 1,000.

Sumatra Purchasing Corp., Manhattan, $500 to $1,000,000; shares of no par value, 100 to 1,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Triple Safety Glass Corp. of America, Del., 100,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital not given. Representative, R. M. Barbour, 120 Broadway.

Prudential Stores Co., Del., women's and children's clothing, $1,000,000; representative, H. M. Bamford, 43 East 30th St.

Acme Oil and Refining Co., Del., $5,000,000; representative, A. F. Garbs, 120 Broadway.

Bay State Thread Works, Mass., $75,000; representative, J. Dep Burkitt, 221 4th Av.

The Transcontinental Exploration Co., Del., mining and oil development, $5,000,000; representative, J. B. Ratner, 61 Broadway.

REORGANIZATION.

Lambert Transportation Co., Monticello; 4,000 shares preferred stock, $25 each; 5,000 shares common stock, no par value. Active capital, $125,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Crouch-Damiana Corp., Manhattan, to Crouch Trading Corp.

Continental Trading Corp., Manhattan, to Continental Trading Co.

The Monarch Steam Blower Co., Troy, to Monarch Soot Remover Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Aluminium Sales and Mfg. Co., Manhattan. Schussel & Manly Mfg. Co., Manhattan. Weaver Hardware Co., Rochester. Chaseaux, Ross & Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 21.—Charters filed: Collcrelk Co., imitation silk thread, &c., $1,000,000; George H. B. Martin, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

H. P. Combra Co., ocean commerce, $100,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted. — Cash, better grade Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottalener, Franklin 4135.

ASTRAKHANS Wanted.—Black and colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F & H and Botany, also Tricotines. Farragut 5750.

CLOAKING Wanted.—All kinds, heavyweight; cash. Wolff & Steinberg, 32 W. 20.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at plush coats for Fall. Phone for appointment, Mad. Square 7017.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Converters and manufacturers of dry goods: We have a buyer that is open to buy large lots for spot delivery or export of all kinds of cotton goods. In offering samples you must specify exactly the quantity and complete assortment. Price must be below market. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on cotton and gingham dresses; bring your samples. 118 West 22d St. Underselling Waist Co., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on cotton and gingham dresses; bring your own styles. 12th floor, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, cotton and silk; call with samples all week. Fourth floor, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs suits, dresses, waists, underwear, stockings; cash. Address Feins, 134 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy children's dresses, better kind; spot cash. Bleistein, 15 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Silk poplin; quantity and cash no object. Leon Marx & Son, 401 Broadway.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for all colors of lightweight jersey; will pay cash. Hurowitz & Erdrich, Mad. Square 6853.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Odd lots; high colors; cheap. Samuel, 17 Madison Av., Madison Square 3890.

PERCALE Wanted.—Scout, Amoskeag ginghams, American prints. R. & R. Handkerchief Co., 394 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Velours, pom pom, kerseys, American plush, cash; any quantity. Farragut 9090.

PLUSHES AND POMPOMS Wanted.—For cash. Herman D. Brous, 134 West 29th.

POPLINS and Silvertones, Spring shades, Wanted.—Open to buy American poplins or similar in high shades; also open for Silvertones. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St. 6201 Farragut.

POPLINS, VELOURS Wanted.—Also Folwell 348, 0310 Brightwood, Burella 9 serge, high shades; quantities; also exchange 037 Peacock for other colors. Merit Co., Farragut 9811.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, Quaker, and Pekin, also rose velour and rose Delhi. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 36th St. entrance.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin and gray. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th. Farragut 602.

POPLIN Wanted.—American; all shades. A. S. J. H., 1,140 Broadway.

SATEEN Wanted. — Open for sateens and printed skirtings. Irving M. Schwarz, 20 Waverley Place.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, black and navy; also rookie gabardine. Meyer Gans Co., 151 West 26th. Farragut 3678.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS, SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash. Farr. 752.

SERGES Wanted.—200 pieces, each 54@80 and 114@3. Royal Dress Co., 1,239 Broadway.

SHIRTS Wanted.—For cash, large quantity of men's top shirts, stripes; prices $4.50 to $6.50; submit samples. Rosenzweig & Barkan, 440 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy threads and satin striped taffetas. Fan Tan Dress, 142 West 24th.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; all Spring shades; open for quantity. Telephone Greeley 2137.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Large quantity of wool, serge, and poplin skirts; all colors. Leon Marx & Son, 401 Broadway.

SKIRTS wanted, in jobs; must be cheap; any quantity. Schwartz & Shaffer, 13 West 17th. Farragut 6272.

STORM SERGE Wanted.—7391, all colors, any quantity; cash; also wool poplins in all shades. Jacobus, 1,201 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—In stouts and extra sizes. Leon Marx & Son, 401 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All colors, up to 02½c. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Will pay $3 cash for any quantity of navy, Beige, and rookie. Hurowitz & Erdrich, 32 East 31st St. Madison Square 0685.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Will exchange gray tricotine for navy and black. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360, high shades; K 544, 11050, 90610, 06077, all shades; will pay cash. Gramercy 1074.

VELOURS Wanted.—American Fall heavyweights. Farragut 786.

WAISTS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on better waists; bring your samples. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d, 5th floor.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted, for dresses; all colors, for cash. Melbro Co., 510 6th Av.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All weights and colors. Madison Square 7333.

Contracts Wanted.

Up to date plant ready for contracts on bathing shoes and overgaiters for manufacturers or jobbers; best references. O 277 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—We wish to announce that our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS.—Opening Fall line on plush and oroadcloth coats in a combination on style and values for jobbers only. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—3,000 infants', children's, and juniors' on racks for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and sergus in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Spring line ready; large stock for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th.

COATS of American Woolen Co.'s poplin, smart styles, $7.90. Greenberg, 137 W. 25th.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Wonderful novelties, worth your attention. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—1918 Fall line ready for inspection. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

CORDUROY, Boyd's, 32 inches, green and rose, for sale. Farragut 3334.

DRESSES.—Fine French serge dresses, $7.50 to $12.50 for immediate delivery; also snappy silk dresses. New York Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—3,000 wool jersey and silk, immediate delivery, $6.75-$15. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

KHAKI.—Oxford wool knitting yarn, four 4 fold, guaranteed immediate delivery; dealers and societies supplied. Becker, Mad. Square 9380.

PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230, Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

POPLINS, 767, 2054; Juilliard's velours, high shades; Gera gabardine, burella 0057. Gramercy 1807.

SATIN.—Quantity cotton backs, good quality, 58c. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SERGES.—104, 99, 528, 9050, 6120, 7120, 11433, 54280, WFX, SBGL, CSG, and 1210. Chas. Globus, 3-0 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—7120, 11433, 519, 1210, 87, C. F. L., Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors; below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—780, 6301, 809; Poplin 767, Panama 228 and 227. Call Chelsea 493.

SERGES.—809, 6301, poplin 767, Panama 227, 228. Call Chelsea 493.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGE.—Cotton warp, all colors. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 25th.

SILKS.—Jap silks, white 5, 6, 8, 10M. Telephone Spring 6274.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 127 West 25th.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—100 pieces navy chiffon taffetas, Stehli's quality 3221. Madison Square 2340.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and Botany, all colors; Wm. F. Read's 3.1 serge. Charles Goldman Co., 1,133 Broadway. Furr. 5750.

VELOURS.—Peacock and buff tan American to exchange for Quaker and rose shade. Telephone 4142 Greeley.

VELVETEENS, 27-inch, twill back, rose and peach. Farragut 3334.

WOOL.—Remnants woven wool felt, fancy colors; 3,000 yards. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

WOOL JERSEY.—Quantity to sell; all colors. Madison Square 5464.

WOOLEN Serges, poiret twills, gabardine, navy and copen. Top floor, 32 West 20th.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; also sock yarns; immediate deliveries. E. P. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on ladies' gingham dresses; bring own sample. Rand, Aberdeen Hotel.

Contractors wanted on silk skirts. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk skirts. Room 400, Aberdeen Hotel.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general bookkeeper and cashier; excellent opportunity for live, wide-awake, ambitious, draft exempt man; bond required; give experience, education, references, salary expected, and religion; answer fully or do not write us. P 104 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to handle full line of infants' knit goods for large retail trade in city and surrounding vicinity; commission. Y 886 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on skirts; must have good references. New Model Skirt, 8 East 18th.

YOUNG MAN.—Knowledge of typewriting and figuring discounts, to assist in office. Address Hardware, 84 White St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5½@6 p. c. for the best names.
Wednesday.....5½@6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Close Tomorrow Also.

Quite a few of the local sellers of woolens have decided to close Saturday as well as today. Inasmuch as not many of them have very much merchandise to sell, this action was more or less expected. One of the largest factors in the dress goods market, for instance, opened their lines about a week or ten days ago, and have now withdrawn all their offerings. It was said that in less than a week's time they were able to get more orders than the mills could possibly fill between now and next Fall.

High-Priced Waists in Demand.

Contrary to the predictions of many in the trade, there is said to have developed a very substantial demand for the best quality waists. In these lines it seems that the question of price is purely secondary, the materials, the workmanship, and the design being the all-important features. In this business vest effects are very well received, and in a great many cases it seems that the high color is taken in preference to anything else. Bright colors and broad trimmings predominate. There is said to be very little call for the slip-on type of waist.

Some Features in Dress Trade.

While in the high-priced dresses it is said that satin is proving to be one of the most popular fabrics for the Spring trade, taffetas seem to be the leaders in the medium priced lines. Taffeta is seldom used alone, however. It is combined frequently with georgette or with serge, particularly in semi-formal tea and afternoon frocks. The colors which seem to have attracted the most attention so far are liberty blue, gray, rose, and a number of tan shades, including the newly popular khaki color. In the higher-priced lines, the same tendency toward two material combinations is evident and more or less the same colors prevail, though in some instances it is reported that the brighter shades are most sought.

Parasols for Spring.

There are said to be unmistakable signs that parasols will be as popular this Spring and Summer as they have ever been. Authorities in the local trade report that they have aleady booked considerable business for Spring delivery, due for one thing to the favor in which they were held in Palm Beach all Winter. Dark gingham designs are liked as well as stripes and small checks. Solid colors are not neglected, and they are usually preferred in the bright shades. A number of novelty silks are being used this season, and predictions are made that they will be the features of the year. Parasols to match sports suits, hats, and sweaters are much in demand. Many of these are taken in brocaded silks.

Many Hats Damaged in Transit.

The percentage of hats damaged or lost while in transit by express, according to reports from several local manufacturers of felt hats for men, has never been so high as it is today. One manufacturer reports that during the last four months he has had to make more claims on the express companies for goods which either never did reach their destination or arrived in a mutilated condition than he has ever had to do in a whole year. "Cases frequently arrive," said he, "very badly broken, and in such instances there are usually some hats missing. The express companies, however, are not entirely to blame. They are under a greater strain than they have ever been before, and at a time when it is almost impossible for them to get additional help. I am sure they are doing the best they can under the circumstances."

Printcloth Prices Still Rising.

There was no break yesterday in the steady rise in printcloth prices that has featured the week's gray goods trading in this market, and the higher the quotations go the more active is the demand for goods. Purchases by the Government, actual or contemplated, are said to have stampeded buyers and to have caused them to pay willingly for contracts prices that they would have regarded as fantastic for spots and some deliveries a month ago. Eastern lots of 38½-inch 60-48s brought 12¾ cents for Spring delivery, and nothing this side of April could be had in 38½-inch 64-60s at less than 14 cents. Beyond that point these goods were commanding 13¾ cents quite generally, and some sellers were refusing to trade under 14. Nothing better than 15½ cents can be done on 39-inch 68-72s for some time to come, and Eastern holders are firm in thefr demands for 13 cents for spot or nearby 38½-inch 60-52s. These were average prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s...18c | 38½-inch, 64-60s..14c
39-inch, 72-76s...17c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..13¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...15½c | 38½-inch, 60-52s.*13c
39-inch, 56-44s...11¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..12¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.*14½c | 27-inch, 64-60s...10¾c
*Asked.

Raw Silk Men Are Disturbed.

The receipt of news of the import and export license proclamation of President Wilson in Yokohama brought about extreme nervousness among the raw silk interests of Japan, which has resulted in considerable selling pressure at lower prices. Business is greatly handicapped by the delay in cable service, but the latest reports tell of increased buying by foreign houses. Yellow silks in particular are attracting considerable attention. Prices are very irregular there, especially in the more abundant cheaper grades. Prices of Italian silks continue at record figures, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., with buying interest lacking on the part of Americans. The Canton market is firm, with a better call for coarse sizes, which are scarce. Shanghai remains unchanged. A freer movement of silks is reported locally at advancing prices for spots and nearbys. Deliveries running into the Summer months also are getting more attention, though at a discount. Stocks in this country are light generally.

Sheetings Sales Are Active.

Buyers of coarse goods, especially sheetings, are not letting the grass grow under their feet in the local market these days. Those who hesitated about coming into the market when the recent price advance began have already paid for their folly, and are now trying to guard against further penalties. For sheetings nothing less than 17½ cents will be considered by leading sellers, with some prompt goods coming out from second hands at 18. Seventeen cents has been paid for deliveries of 48-square, four-yard sheetings for deliveries running to September and for anything nearer than that the asking [illegible] from 17½ to 18c. Wide sheetings, particularly heavy bag goods, are much in demand and rising in price almost daily.

The Weather Man Is Guilty.

The setback that gentle Spring suffered yesterday at the hands of the weather man brought the buying of seasonable merchandise at retail up with a jerk. Store executives did not appear particularly pleased with the turn of events, inasmuch as it came after several days of "new clothes" weather and also ran foul of a week containing a holiday. The only consolations were the fact that there was no workless Monday this week, and that the sudden drop in consumer purchases proved previous contentions that much of the reported sub-normal business in recent months had been due to the sharp temperatures and bad footing. With a steady under way and deliveries a puzzle, buyers at wholesale gave the weather man no recognition at all.

"Lace" Hats Next in Line.

Many of the local wholesale millinery houses are displaying hats made of lace horsehair and "proxoline" braid, which is similar to horsehair braid, for dress wear in high turbans and large picture shapes. Some have liseré crowns, some have crowns of ciré ribbon or satin, and some are made entirely of braid. They are trimmed with burnt ostrich fancies, flowers, and wheat, and are offered in brown, black copenhagen blue, and some of the light pastel shades. Another feature at the moment is the run reported at retail on hats of purple and purple combinations, both for tailored and dress wear. The combinations include purple and sand, purple and pearl gray, purple and navy, and purple and cerise.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Rises Greater Than Declines, Especially in Foodstuffs.

Not only were there nearly twice as many changes in wholesale commodities prices this week as last, but there were nearly three times as many advances as declines. In the foodstuffs the increases outnumbered the decreases by an even four to one. In all, 67 revisions were shown in Dun's list of 334 quotations on commodities, of which 40 were advances. Last week, when there were but 37 changes, 19 were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, choice, 100 lbs	$15.25	$15.25	$12.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08½	.08¾	.10
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10½	.10¾	.10½
Sugar, granulated	.21	.21⅛	.11⅝
Printcloths, 38½-inch, 64x80	.14	.13	.07¼
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.51	.52	.43½
Cheese, f.c., held, sp., lb.	.28½	.29½	.20
Eggs, West. ists, doz.	.62½	.53½	.46
Apples, evap., choice, lb	.15¾	.15¾	.08½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08½
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb.	.14½	.14	.10
Raisins, lb.	.00½	.00½	...
Flour, Spring, 100 lbs.	10.55	10.55	...
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.

OFFERS $500,000,000 4 1-2 PER CENT. NOTES

New York's Quota of New Issue of Treasury Certificates Is $194,000,000.

BOOKS TO CLOSE MARCH 5

Applications to be Made at Federal Reserve Banks, Beginning on February 27.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary McAdoo, as he indicated yesterday in discussing the reception of the last issue of Treasury certificates by the banks, today offered another issue of $500,000,000 and with the increased rate of interest. The present issue will bear 4½ per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. as did preceding issues leading up to the second Liberty Loan. The terms of these certificates are substantially the same as those on which preceding issues have been put out.

The quotas to the Federal Reserve Banks are as follows:

Boston, $33,000,000; New York, $194,000,000; Philadelphia, $40,000,000; Cleveland, $40,000,000; Richmond, $15,000,000; Atlanta, $15,000,000; Chicago, $50,000,000; St. Louis, $25,000,000; Minneapolis, $17,000,000; Kansas City, $23,000,000; Dallas, $18,000,000; San Francisco, $30,000,000.

The subscriptions by districts for the issue of certificates, dated Feb. 8, were as follows:

Boston, $29,134,000; New York, $241,522,000; Philadelphia, $30,000,000; Cleveland, $34,000,000; Richmond, $12,131,000; Atlanta, $12,391,000; Chicago, $42,352,000; St. Louis, $20,064,000; Minneapolis, $15,000,000; Kansas City, $21,411,000; Dallas, $14,076,000; San Francisco, $25,000,000; Treasury Department, $3,119,000.

The issue of these certificates will be for subscription at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, and are payable on May 28, 1918, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from Feb. 27, 1918. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, and subscription books will close at the close of business March 5. The certificates will be in the denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

These certificates are to be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except estate or inheritance taxes, and graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, will be exempt from the taxes named.

On ten days' public notice, this series of $500,000,000 of certificates may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occurring before maturity, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States hereafter and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par in adjustment of accrued interest if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the subscription at any time without notice.

Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after Feb. 27 and on or before March 5. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositories will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have been qualified in excess of existing depsaits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks.

SHAREHOLDERS OPPOSE MAXIM STOCK INCREASE

Committee Named to Examine Current Business and Future Prospects of Corporation.

The current business and future prospects of the Maxim Munitions Corporation are being examined by a committee of stockholders consisting of William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Mayor in the last election; John T. Dooling, the Assistant District Attorney of New York County; Alfred B. Simonds, R. B. Brown, Jerome Jackson, C. Walter Randall, and J. W. O'Bannon, President of the corporation. The appointment of the committee, it was learned yesterday, developed from opposition offered by a number of shareholders at the annual meeting on Wednesday to a plan proposed by the Directors to double the number of shares. A report will be submitted by the committee tomorrow, when the adjourned annual meeting is to be held.

The Maxim Corporation was formed in August, 1915, to take over the gun and ordnance inventions of Hudson Maxim. The authorized capital was $10,000,000 in shares of $10 par value, of which $2,046,170 was issued and $6,431,-930 held in escrow by underwriters. For a time the stock sold between $11 and $13 a share on the Curb, but dropped back last year and has been quoted for some time under $1 a share.

The stockholders were asked to ratify a proposal at the meeting to make the capital 2,000,000 shares, with a par of $5. The Directors explained in a letter sent to shareholders early in the month that the increase of the number of shares from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 would supply the corporation with stock to be sold in order to raise working capital. As the measure would cut in two the par value of the stock in the hands of the public without increasing the number of their shares, some of the stock owners objected so strenuously that the committee was formed to study the situation. Mr. O'Bannon said yesterday that full harmony reigned among the members, and the other stock owners would learn the advantages of the plan tomorrow.

Last May it was reported that the company was working on a contract for 200,000,000 cartridges for the Italian Government, valued at $7,000,000, and on a United States Government order for 11,000,000 cartridges. The letter sent out by the corporation had this to say about these orders:

"The difficulty in obtaining production experts and skilled mechanics proved conclusively that it would be more profitable to have our contracts executed by an old line cartridge company than under our own supervision; therefore, a working agreement was effected with the most efficient organization in this country to manufacture cartridges for our United States and Italian Government contracts on our machinery and to operate our Derby plant on other orders, all on a profit-sharing basis. The results thus far obtained have proved the wisdom of this arrangement. This has given the officers of the corporation an opportunity to devote their energies to permanent commercial lines. We have secured the exclusive selling arrangements for certain South American territory and have concluded exceptional selling arrangements for the territory for which we control them."

DECISIONS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Emil Grossman Mfg. Co., aplt.-respt., v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co., impld., respt.-aplt.—Judgment modified and affirmed, with costs, to N. Y. Central R. R. Co. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Alan H. Haas, an infant, aplt., v. Harold H. Newbery, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George Colon & Co., respt., v. Emma O. Smith, impld., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Haber, aplt., v. Alexander Orszag, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Nathan Nanes, respt., v. Peck & Mack Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George Colon & Co., respt., v. Emma O. Smith, impld., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Boston Insurance Co., aplt., v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. Opinions by Laughlin and Shearn, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

John Zelbrun, respt., v. Knickerbocker Ice Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. as against the weight of evidence. Order filed.

Amvernette M. Crombie, aplt., v. Illinois Surety Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and new trial ordered. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Pope Trading Corp., aplt., v. Samuel Cutler et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Leon Seredynski, aplt., v. Elizabeth Gimbeline, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eugene S. Richards, as trustee, respt., v. Aetna Accident and Liability Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert MacDonald and another, aplts., v. August C. Streitwolf, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Seventh Av.-Lexington Av. Line.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Franklin Q. Brown et al., aplts., v. Lionello Perera, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Anthony J. Pilar, aplt., v. Bernard R. Armour, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to aplt. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Jerome Thl, respt., v. James Gayley and ano., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements and leave to each defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Frederick P. Gilson, aplt., v. Leonora S. Airy, also known as Lottie Gilson, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

U. S. Expansion Bolt Co., aplt., v. John Marmorstein, respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer sustained with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Alfred Miente, respt. v. Commercial Union Assurance So., Ltd., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed as against the weight of evidence and new trial ordered, costs to aplt. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Joseph Vorhaus, aplt., v. City National Securities Co., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting). Order filed.

J. Wilson Bryant and ano., aplts., v. Century Bank of the City of New York, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Herman Feldman, respt., v. Washburn Wire Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting). Order filed.

Henry O. Clauss et al., anlts., v. John P. Mitchel et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abram Ratkowsky, respt., v. A. Ratkowsky aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and injunction vacated with $10 costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

John H. Redmond, respt., v. Charles A. Stonehem and ano., aplts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Pfalz & Bauer, respts., v. Robert O. Wiener, aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and attachment vacated. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Oscar Bamberger and ano., respts., v. Alfred B. Cooke et al., aplts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and order for examination vacated, without prejudice to renewal upon sufficient papers. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Satirios Sofianopoulo, respt., v. Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted to extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

In the matter of William G. Ibrig. Re William Williams et al., Comm'rs.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

General Film Co., Inc., respt., v. Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., aplt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Arthur A. Henning, applt., v. Alex A. Camache, respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Howard F. Bertine v. North River Ins Co. —Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

H. L. Latshaw, respt., v. J. Blum, aplt.—motion granted.

R. P. Ayles, respt., v. M. Rice, aplt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed.

Broadwin Fixture Co., Inc., respt., v. Fisher Bldg., Inc., aplt., B. C. Miller & Sons, Inc., deft.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. V. Brower and G. B. Latimer, aplts., v. G. W. Loft and J. H. Carl, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. R. Campbell, aplt., v. Pullman Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. Carone, plff., v. C. N. Y., deft.—Plaintiff's exception overruled and motion for new trial denied and judgment directed for the deft., dismissing the complaint with costs.

C. W. Copp, respt., v. S. Firemi, aplt., and A. Kneher, respt.—Judgment of the County Court of Queens County modified and affirmed without costs.

J. & J. Dowling, respt., v. E. Sweeney, &c., aplt., and others defts; Acts 1 and 2.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Fal, respt., v. Atlas Portland Cement Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

J. A. Gausman, respt., v. P. W. F. Lindner, aplt., M. L. Lindner, deft., and Lindner Estates, aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

H. B. Horton et al., respts., v. Queens County Machinery Corp., aplt., and others, defts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In re final judicial settlement of the accounts of A. E. Aldridge and H. C. Blair as exers., &c., of R. Blair, Sr., decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Duchess County affirmed with costs.

In re accounting of A. E. Lamb as sole surviving trustee, &c., of the will of A. Gibb, decd., for the benefit of S. M. Gibb, &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Nassau County modified and affirmed with costs.

In re application of C. Ries and A. M. H. Hueg as creditors re will of C. G. Rohldt, &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Queens County reversed, with costs to the aplt. and proceeding remitted to the Surrogate.

In re judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of J. Van Vliet and J. J. Smith as exers. of the will of A. Van Vliet, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Queens County modified and affirmed, without costs.

W. Koozenass, respt., v. Lehigh Portland Cement Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. J. Lee, aplt., v. Cranford Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. E. Martin, aplt., v. N. Y. & Q. Electric Light and Power Co., respt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Queens County reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated.

H. R. Mott, by J. W. Mott, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. R. Waldt, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. Nitch, respt., v. J. McCann, aplt.—Judgment affirmed and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. R. Pelz, respt., v. C. E. Pelz, aplt.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion to punish deft. denied, without costs.

A. Persick, respt., v. Phila. & Rdg. Coal and Iron Co., aplt.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. Faggello, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

I. C. Reynolds, aplt., v. M. G. Walcott, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. Rothstein, as admx., &c., of M. Rothstein, decd., respt., v. Jacob and Jennie Gordon, aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. A. Stanley, as exerx., &c., of W. Foster, decd., respt., v. The Jay Street Connecting Railroad, aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial directed for deft., dismissing the complaint, with costs.

M. Straus, respt., v. W. Minkowski, aplt., and others, defts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County reversed, with $10 costs, and motion to vacate the order appointing receiver granted, without costs.

C. E. Van Ingren, respt., v. The Jewish Hospital of Bklyn., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Forecast: N. C. and S. C.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Fla.—Rain Fri.; fair Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Rains Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; unsettled and warmer Sat.

Ky. and W. Va.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ill., Mo., Wis., and Ia.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Minn., N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals for Downtown Business Buildings—Estate Sells West Side Apartment House.

With sales of business buildings on Front and Broad Streets, the purchase of a costly West End Avenue apartment house, and a well-maintained demand for commercial and residential holdings in other sections of the city, a substantial amount of business was transacted yesterday.

Harry K. Grigg purchased for cash from Thomas T. Grace the six-story office building at 132 and 134 Front Street, on a plot 40.10 by 85, at the southwest corner of Pine Street. Mr. Grigg owns other property in the immediate neighborhood, one of the parcels being 75 Front Street, corner of Old Slip. He is in the coffee business, being connected with E. H. & W. J. Peck, at 77 Front Street.

His newly acquired property, which was formerly the home of the Tea Auction Room, will be extensively altered and leased for a long term for the occupancy of one tenant. George R. Read & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

The five-story building at 80 Broad Street, on a plot 27 by 98, was also sold by George R. Read & Co. for the William Jay estate. The property has belonged to members of the Jay family for more than fifty years. It has been purchased by an investor, who contemplates alterations, and who will occupy part of the premises.

West End Avenue Apartment House Sold.

I. Randolph and Everett Jacobs purchased from the estate of Abram Baudouine, represented by the United States Trust Company, the nine-story apartment house at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 108.4 by 100. N. A. Berwin & Co. negotiated the transaction. Stoddard & Mark represented the buyers as attorneys.

The building contains three apartments to the floor, arranged in suites of nine, ten, and eleven rooms, each with three baths. The aggregate annual rental is $60,000. The city assesses the property for taxation purposes at $525,000. The late Mr. Baudouine acquired the structure in March, 1910, and the following November bought the adjoining dwelling at 480 West End Avenue for protective purposes, title to which is still held by the estate, and is not included in this sale.

Justice Julius M. Mayer of the United States Circuit Court confirmed yesterday the sale at foreclosure recently by I. Randolph Jacobs, as President of the Directors Realty Holding Company, for the Brixford apartment house at 138 to 144 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Buyer for $110,000 Residence.

E. C. Hoyt, President of the Central Leather Company, sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., for occupancy, the four-story residence at 14 East Sixty-seventh Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5. The property was held at $110,000.

It adjoins the dwelling recently sold by B. F. Yoakum to George L. Williams.

New Investing Syndicate Buys on Lower West Side.

As a site for a two-story garage the Greenwich Associates, Inc., purchased from the Metropolitan Savings Bank the vacant property at 760 and 762 Greenwich Street and 108 and 110 Bank Street, forming an "L" around the corner of these thoroughfares.

Ames & Co., who negotiated the sale, have also leased the proposed building from plans to the firm of J. J. Archbold, Forwarders, Inc., for a term of twenty-one years. The entire transaction involves about $150,000.

The site fronts 35.2 feet on Greenwich Street and 21.8 feet on Bank Street, with westerly and southerly lines measuring 88.5 and 75.10 feet, respectively. The Greenwich Associates is a new syndicate of investors organized to take advantage of the prevailing bargains in realty to be found throughout the city.

Private Dwelling Deals.

An investor has purchased from Jennie J. Schafer 48 West Ninetieth Street, a five-story private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

Charles Gunshor has resold at a profit the three-story dwelling at 150 West Fifteenth Street, with an extension, on a lot 20 by 103.3. The purchaser plans extensive alterations and will occupy the building with his own business. The Durosa Company negotiated the sale.

$2,000,000 for Stevens House Property.

The 25 Broadway Corporation, controlled by the Cunard steamship interests, paid J. H. Mairs and another, as executors, $2,000,000 for the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Morris, of irregular size, according to the deed recorded yesterday. The Mairs estate took back a purchase money mortgage of $1,200,000. Part of this property is covered by the Stevens House and is subject to underground easements. Title to the adjoining parcels, which will be included in the site of the new home of the Cunard Line, also passed, but no consideration was stated.

The City Real Estate Company, seller of the southeast corner of Greenwich Street and Morris Street, of irregular size, took back a mortgage of $325,000. John T. Brennan and others, who sold 7 Morris Street, took back a mortgage of $35,750. The entire site comprises 48,400 square feet.

Negro Colony Growing.

With the lease yesterday of the seven-story apartment house known as St. James Court, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 143d Street, on a plot 100 by 125, the negro colony in Harlem will reach its most northerly point. This property has been leased by the Chamax Realty and Construction Company, Max N. Natanson, President, to the Renaw Realty Company, representing Warner & Taylor, for the use of negro tenants. The house is now filled with white tenants, who will move out March 1. The lease involves an average rental of about $100,000 for the term, and was negotiated by Louis C. Whitfield.

St. James Court is one of the best houses of its type in Harlem, containing an elevator and all modern improvements, including elaborate interior furnishings. It houses fifty-two families and also derives income from four stores on the grade floor. It is understood that the same rent schedule will prevail as at present, about $8 a room.

The transaction reflects the steady expansion of the negro section, having its hub at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, and indicates the existence of a good demand for high-class residential space, not generally accredited to negro tenants.

Bronx Sales.

Lucy Biegal purchased for investment from David Adamson 3,179 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a two-story basement dwelling, on a lot 25.6 by 79.0.

P. Glass purchased from Henry Pitschal 3,246 Kingsbridge Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a plot 50 by 125.

The Aron Realty Corporation, A. R. Kantrowitz, Secretary, purchased for investment from Frederick Brown, operator, the five-story tenement, occupying a plot 50 by 105, on the southeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Aldus Street. The house, which was held at $105,000, was purchased by the seller Feb. 5. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the resale.

Queens Borough Sales.

E. Taylor sold to M. Schwack the dwelling and plot 40 by 100 feet on the west side of Welcome Place, 100 feet north of Park Avenue, Ozone Park.

The W. & W. Building Corporation sold to H. M. Dietz a plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the west corner of Jamaica and Twelfth Avenues, and a plot, 25 by 100 feet, on the west side of Winans Street, 100 feet south of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City.

J. Schreiber sold to R. Marshall the dwelling on the southwest corner of Cool and Hanover Avenues, Elmhurst.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Hunter Avenue, Phillipse Manor, Tarrytown, to George Warwick.

Contractor Leases Building for Occupancy.

Samuel Robinson, general contractor, has leased for a term of years from Williamson & Bryan, as agents, through John N. Golding, the two-story building at 1,891 Amsterdam Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, between 153d and 154th Streets. After extensive alterations, the lessee will occupy the premises with his business.

Commercial Leases.

Warren Quackenbush leased for C. H. Lott the three-story building containing loft on grade floor and flats on the upper floors at 419 East Ninety-first Street for a term of 19 years to Adolph Christman.

Horace S. Ely & Co. leased for Alexander B. Halliday the entire building 15 Harrison Street to Hodupp, Poole & Co. for a long term of years.

The White-Goodman leased for a term of years the store and basement at 156 Madison Avenue to the Maxwell Textile Company for its showroom and offices. This firm is now located in the Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 135-135 West Nineteenth Street to the Deschumel International Exchange Corporation, also the store at 907 Broadway to Feinstein Brothers & Berkowitz.

The Firm of Leonard J. Carpenter has rented the four-story building at 107 Front Street to Jones Brothers Tea Company, for many years at 103 Front Street. This property was recently sold through the same brokerage firm.

Lease Blackstone Hotel at Providence

The Chain Store Department of Joseph P. Day, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, sub-leased for the W. T. Grant Company to Edgar T. Smith the Blackstone Hotel, at Moulton and Westminster Streets, Providence, R. I.

Recent Buyer.

Frederick Brown, operator, is the buyer of the two four-story tenements at 188 and 190 East Seventy-fifth Street, reported sold recently by Gustav Frank. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the deal.

Realty Notes.

A one-story brick and stone building is to be erected by the Dollar Savings Bank on the north side of 147th Street, between Willis and Third Avenues, in the Bronx. The structure will cost about $150,000 and occupy a plot 49.9 by 110.7. Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker are the architects.

The Commodore-Blitmore Company, headed by John McE. Bowman, has closed the deal for the property at 323 to 333 East Forty-fourth Street, extending through to 322 to 334 East Forty-fifth Street, a plot 150 by 200.10. A garage is to be erected on the site. C. E. Deppeler was the broker.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Fort Washington Av, s w corner of 172d St, 26.4x220.3x42.7x226.4, and Haven Av, 123, s e corner of 172d St, adjoining, 58.5x169x 42.7x145.9; two six-story apartment houses; Van Dyck Estate against Regnis Construction Co. et al.; Middleton & Ely, attorneys. due, $41,440; taxes, &c, $1,525; prior mtgs, $190,000; to the plaintiff for $137,315.

88th St, 164 West, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.10x75, three-story dwelling; Brooklyn Trust Co. against I. L. Rich et al.; Cullen & D., attorneys; due, $15,190.92; taxes, &c., $795.42; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

92d St, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8, three-story brick and stores; Mechanics Bank against Mayer Adler et al.; E. T. Horwill, attorney; due, $12,803.70; taxes, &c., $417.50; to the plaintiff for $9,200.

12th St, 7 East, n e s, about 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x120x26x114.2, three-story house; Sheriff sale of all right, title, &c, which Agnes T. Burnett had on June 30, 1917, or since; Duncan K. M., attorneys; withdrawn.

224th St, East, n s, 475.11 ft e of Paulding Av, 125x109.5; Allan Stevenson against Nathan Aschner et al.; Action 1; J. H. Lack, attorney; due, $1,062.62; taxes, &c., $772.72; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

224th St, East, n s, 300.11 ft e of Paulding Av, 75x109.6; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $939.81; taxes, &c., $940.58; to the plaintiff for $1,350.

Corsa Lane, n e s, 300.3 ft w and n w of 224th St, 86.7x76.2x75x108.10; Allan Stevenson against Nathan Aschner et al; Action 3; J. H. Lack, attorney; due, $938.81; taxes, &c., $429.96; to the plaintiff for $1,350.

Paulding Av, s w corner of 224th St, 34.6x 102.7x34.6x111.4; Allan Stevenson against Nathan Aschner et al; Action 4; J. H. Lack, attorney; due, $489.40; taxes, &c., $731.33; to the plaintiff for $1,300.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 530-4 East, s s, 448 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2, three-story loft building; Max Bernstein against Ritz Realty Co., Inc., et al.; A. Stern, attorney; due, $3,245.33; taxes, &c., $926.23; adjourned to March 7.

By Samuel Marx.

8th Av, 2,301, w s, 70.11 ft s of 124th St, 24x T., four-story tenement and stores; C. Buckley et ux. against Frederick H. R. Evans et al.; B. J. Tinney, attorney; due, $15,933.26; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By James J. Donovan.

158th St, 427-429 East, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100, six-story apartment house; A. A. Wurm against Minnie Zumbuehl et al; E. P. Orrell, Jr., attorney; due, $7,252.75; taxes, &c., $683; prior mtg, $37,500; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

223d St, East, s s, 151.9 ft w of Kepler Av, 25.3x67.6x25x63.7, vacant; City New York against Maud Kennedy et al; Action 1; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $1,401.29; taxes, &c., $104.54; to the plaintiff for $300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

147th St, n s, from 3d Av to Willis Av, one-story brick and stone bank, 49.9x110 7. Dollar Savings Bank, George E. Edwards, 489 Willis Av, Pres., owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost $150,000

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

20th St, 639 East, to a four-story warehouse; M. M. I. de Corval, 191 9th Av, owner; R. R. Rahmann, 95 Liberty St, architect; cost $10,000

Nassau St, 31 to 35, to a nineteen-story offices; National Bank of Commerce, New York, owner; Low-Parker Engineering Co., 150 Nassau St, architect; cost $18,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 13 to 27, s w corner of Morris St, 1 to 5, and bounded w by rear of 13 to 33 Greenwich St and alley that is part of 7 Morris St, w s x by land of Eva White with all title to alley, 5x92.3; James H. Mairs to 25 Broadway Corporation, 21 State St, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY, with underground easements, &c.; same and another, executors, &c., to same, all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, same $2,000,000

CONVENT AV, 1833, e s, corner of 129th St, 113.8x58.8x irregular; Leonidas Realty Corp. to Lawrence Holding Co., 84 5th Av., b. and s. and c. s. g., Feb. 20; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway $1

DUANE ST, 172 and 174, s s, 100.2 ft w of Hudson St, 127.4x50x irregular; William O. Saxton to Frank L. Holt, Plainfield, N. J., mtg $60,000, all title, Feb. 1; address, 163 Broadway $1

GREENWICH ST, 13 and 25 to 39, s e corner of Morris St, 9, runs s 226.8x e 100 x n —x e 9x n 22 to s s of old alley x w 5x n 23.1x w 24.8x n 67.8 to street x w 81.5 to beginning; with all title to alley; City Real Estate Co. to 25 Broadway Corporation, 21 State St, mtg $325,000, subject to underground easements and all liens, b. and s., Feb. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HAVEN (or Buena Vista) Av, n e corner of 180th St, runs e 125x n 125x w 92.7 to e s av x s 129.1 to beginning; deed reads w s of Haven Av and 80th St; Great Northern Construction Co. to Winter Realties, Inc., 539 West 155th St, mtg $197,500, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, Morris E. Gossett, 261 Broadway $100

MANGIN ST, n s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x98.10; August Miller to Mary Burger, 346 Ashford St., Brooklyn, Feb. 20; address, Jas. A. Hahn, 2,875 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. $1

MANHATTAN AV, 107, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Seymour Realty Co. to Sigmund Saxe, 111 West 78th St, quitclaim, Jan. 25; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $1

MORRIS ST, 7, s s, 25x—; Morris St, s s, 106 ft e of Greenwich St, strip 5x92.3; John T. Brennan et al. to the 25 Broadway Corp., 21 State St, mtg $35,750, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 181st St, 126.1x120.11x108.11x100 .....Great Northern Construction Co. to Winter Realties, Inc., 539 West 155th St, mtg $240,000, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, Morris E. Gossett, 261 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 70th St, (297 West,) 17x70; Thos. J. Ogle to Cornelia F. Ogle, mtg $12,500, a. t., q. c., all liens, April 5, 1910; attorney, Jas. A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St $1

187th St, n w corner of 9th St, 33.2x50; Daniel P. Berghelmer to Thomas F. Duffy, 774 East 179th St, b. and s., c. a. g., Feb. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Duffy to Providential Realty and Investing Co., 233 Broadway, mtg $12,500, all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, same $1

3D AV, 1,221, e s, 25.8 ft s of 71st St, 16.9x110; Patrick A. Wilson to Queens Drapery, Hopedale, Mass., all liens; attorney, Stephen M. Hoye, 286 5th Av.....$100

6TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, runs n 100.5x w 40 x s 25.1x e 20x s 75.4 to n s of 42d St x e 40 to beginning, with all title to strip 100 ft w of 6th Av and 75.4 ft n of 42d St, runs n 0.1x e 20x s 0.1x w 20 to beginning; Walter J. Salomon to Unity Fire Co., mtg $329,000, all liens, Nov. 20, 1913; address, 17 West 42d St.....$1

137TH ST, 513 East, n s, 158.6 ft e of Av A, 37.6x108.3; Pietro D'Amato to Jos. D'Amato, 343 Jackson Av., Borough of Queens, s. t., all liens, Feb. 20; attorney, Edward W. Coch, 351 Jackson Av., Borough of Queens, $100

14TH ST, 200 East, n s, 177 ft e of 3d Av, 20x103.3, foreclosure Dec. 27, 1917; Herman Joseph, referee, to Alfred Frank, 697 West End Av, and Julius J. Frank, 345 West 88th St, Feb. 21; attorneys, Lochman & G., 35 Nassau St $30,000

51ST ST, 432 West, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 11th Av, 592, n e corner of 44th St, 23.8x74; Joseph M. Connor to Mary Connor, 432 West 51st St., 1-3 part, all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, V. A. J. Cagliostro, 277 Broadway $1

71ST ST, 405 East, n s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.2; John C. McCabe, Jr., et al., to Elizabeth T. Strong, 403 East 71st St, all title, Feb. 7; attorney, James S. McDonough, 30 Church St.....7 deeds, each $1

99TH ST, 222 East, s s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; foreclosure Feb. 6, 1918; Samuel J. Wandell, referee, to Henry Walz, 355 Webster Av., Jersey City, mtg $10,000, Feb. 4; attorney, A. J. Appell, 51 Chambers St. $4,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Walz to Sadye J. Kaplan, 375 Westchester Av, Bronx, mtg $18,800, Feb. 20; attorney, same.....$100

103D ST, 218 East, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.9; 103d St, 220 East, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Land Estates to J. M. B. Co., Inc., 8 West 32d St., b. and s. and c. s. g., Feb. 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 307 West, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Levine et al. to Jacob Lubinsky, 1,703 3d Av, mtg $21,000, Feb. 20; attorney, Lewis F. Glaser, 149 Broadway. $1

127TH ST, 43 West, n s, 416.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x100; Newat Realty Co. to Courtney Development Co., 40 West 38th St., Feb. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,441, n e, 26.6x120; George Ludwig, referee, to George McK. Brown, Huntington, L. I., and another, executors, Feb. 10; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $26,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 164 ft n of 205th St, 135.9x76.4x135.9x 73.7; David Adamson to Lucy R. Biegel, 3,179 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Oct. 3, 1917; attorney, Lucy R. Biegel, 3,179 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.....$1

LACONIA AV, n w corner of 229th St, 114.5x 95; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Smith Williamson, 112 North Broadway, Feb. 19; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Eteele to same, Feb. 19; same attorney $100

LOTS 22 and 23, Block 25; Lots 34 and 35, Block 75, map Morris Park; Rose Markewitz, to Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place, Feb. 6; attorney, Esplanade Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place $1

LOTS 57 and 58, Block 45, same map; Joseph M. Johnson to same, Jan. 18; same attorney $1

LOTS 47 to 49, Block 36, same map; H. Kaplan & L. Bregman, Inc., to same, mtg $3,000, March 29, 1917; same attorney....$1

LOT 47, Block 17, same map; Lavinia C. Moseman to same, mtg $455,

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, between 8th and 9th Sts, lot 62, 23.6x93; Jacob Berber against Dorothy M. Bree et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Seidman.

BROADWAY, 2,537 to 2,537, and 95th St, 288 West; Samuel Wolfe against P. J. Martin, Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, S. B. Pollak.

LEWIS ST, 29; Ella Belzer et al against Elias Diamond et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bean, Tracy & McBarron.

4TH AV, 429; Morris Spitz against Paul A. McGolrick et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, S. B. Pollak.

20TH ST, s s, 150.4 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x 98.10; Lorenzo Semple, administrator, against Gertrude Farley et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

67TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 100.5; Windham Realization Co., Inc., against John G. Van Horne et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

125TH ST, n s, 456.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Henry W. Harwood against Chauncey O. Middlebrook et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Arnold.

Bronx.

LOTS 141, 142, 143, map of 336 choice lots known as property of Sisters of Charity; also Lots 307, 308, 309, 333, 334, 335, same map; Henry Reiss against Nathan Aschner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kadel, V. & K.

PROPERTY known as Passenger Station, at Seigrist Av and 161st St, Highbridge, 100x200; Standard Iron Works, Inc., against Bernard Robinson et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, S. B. Pollak.

ROAD, e s, leading from West Farms to Hunts Point, on w s of West Farms Creek, land indexed under Block 3,021 on land map; Charles P. Hallock against Amelia Hanf, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. P. Hallock.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

117TH ST, 306 and 308 West; Nathan Cooper against Alfred F. Stone, owner; Max Sachs and Philip Refetzky, contractors.....$110

Bronx.

CORLEAR AV, 3,404; Alfred B. Carucci against Mary E. Leddy Day, Alice T. Bay, John Ward, John Doe, Mary Roe, John Doe No. 2, and Ward, John Doe, Mary Roe, Bay, John Ward, John Doe, Mary Roe, John Doe & Co. and Waldorf Mortgage Corp, contractors.....$300

EASTCHESTER ROAD, n e corner of Boston Road, 108.4x132.9; Charles Kling against William Greenfield and Samuel Sennett, lessees and contractors.....$141.24

WOODYCREST AV, 1,062 to 1,066; Philip Lenges against McDermott & Hannigan, Inc., and Machauler Realty and Construction Co., owners; McDermott & Hannigan, Inc., contractor, renewal.....$750

153D ST, n s, 25 ft w of Willow Av, 100x 100; Henry Mueller against Sidio Co. of America, Inc., owner and contractor.$451.72

138TH ST, 4.0 and 432 East; Morris Spitz against Mary McNamara, owner; William N. Piedeman, Inc., contractor.....$80

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 934-936; Thomas M. Cantwell against Hunts Point Garage, Inc., et al., Nov. 5, 1917.....$1,880

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A first mortgage loan of $40,000 wanted on L. I. City apartment houses; principal. Address Security Exchange, Kirchner, 582 2d Av., Astoria.

$600 WANTED for one year; household goods insured for $2,000 as security. P 103 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

MANUFACTURER'S OPPORTUNITY. Little money buys 35,000 square feet of more clean ground, including corner, of grade railroad siding. Bush Terminal section; 3 cent fares; protected. H. J. Callister, 4,521 5th Av., Brooklyn.

LOTS WITH LOANS, Eastern-Parkway Section; small houses. Elliott, 151 Nassau St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sacrifice $8,000 plot; $6,500; 80x100 feet; excellent location; Greenway, North Forest Hills Garden. P 108 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $25 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, vapor sys., electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate; choice homes; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage; picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Berkshire Properties, Farms, Estates. List your properties now. Archer, 10 East 33d.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

Answer: Tremendous demand for beef, pork, sugar, and staples; investigate 200,000 acres Everglade land, rich, thoroughly drained, low priced. Tatum Land Co., Miami, Fla." See our New York agent, Wm. McDonald, 102 West 61st St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 60TH ST.: ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

SUBLET,

whole or separate, light, airy, newly furnished office, with private office, telephone booth, desks, typewriter desks, at reasonable rental. 425 5th Av., Room 411.

STORAGE SPACE

to let, 2,000 square feet in warehouse, 630 1st Av.; rate reasonable. Apply 425 5th Av., Room 411.

Loft, 50 by 100, to rent in sprinkler-equipped modern building; good labor conditions; corner Dumont Av. and Hendrix St., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquire of Mr. Cohen.

Store and three rooms, together or separately, in building 21x70 feet; cellar 21x125 feet, at 992 2d Av. Chas. J. Kroehle, owner, 159 East 71st St.

FOR RENT

Desirable office space, main floor, occupancy March 1st. Also several private offices second floor, ready for immediate occupancy. Apply 1,180 Broadway.

Two light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt, Wolins & Bull, Inc.

SECOND floor space, 50x100, adjoining Culver line station at 15th Av., and also railroad siding, with or without power. 1,483-59 88th St., Brooklyn. Sunset—30.

Phone Rector 5064-5065 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

A FINE front parlor, steam, electricity; suitable for any business. Overlander, 81 West 50th St. Circle 204.

Part of an established cloak store to rent out for dresses, on commission basis. Schoolman, 62 Division St.

MADISON AV., 180.—Large, light rear parlor; parquet floor; central location; reasonable.

Desk room for electrician, plumber, or building trades. Chapman, 250 West 87th St.

Desk room and office space. Room 702, 1,790 Broadway, (U. S. Rubber Bldg.)

Corner, magnificent suite, 6 offices, 12 outside windows; $160. 110 West 40th.

Furnished office, 6 months, stenographer connecting office, $35. Room 1121, 52 B'way.

Entire or part of basement, 45-47 West 27th St. Edgar Lehman.

Brooklyn.

Tribune Building.—Two fine offices, $60. Room 1827.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

50,000 square feet for light manufacturing wanted, within 40 miles New York. Telephone at once, Equitable Machine and Equipment Co., Cortlandt 5096, 50 Church St.

Wanted—400-500 feet in modern loft or office; good light. Address, giving price, which must be low, Y 385 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

78th St., 326 West.—Ten rooms and two baths; rent, $125; brokers list.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor, 12-room house, all conveniences, hot water heat, three open fireplaces, built-in bookcases, two baths, lavatory, inglenook; fine location. Monterey Hotel, Broadway, 94th, Room 906.

At the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Long Island.

BRIGHTWATERS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages and Bungalows for Rent. Renting office on property, or T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., New York.

New York State.

FOR RENT.—Fine home, furnished or unfurnished; ten rooms, bath, fine porch, large lawn, shrubbery and shade trees; particularly desirable location, South Yonkers; convenient transportation to city; ideal Summer residence, fine for family with children; reasonable rent; possession April 1 or May 1. Present occupant moving to Western State. Will rent for Summer, with privilege extended lease. Phone Chelsea 9860.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, for Summer, or year from May 1, 1918, new and attractive house, eleven rooms, three baths, retired but very accessible location, shade trees and garden. $1,500. Address George Matthew, Bronxville. Tel. 313.

New Jersey.

Cozy eight rooms, (tastily furnished,) 2 baths, porch, and garage; also entire furnishings sold reasonably to lessee; immediate possession if desired. Frank, 253 North Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Small furnished house or farm within commuting distance of New York for Summer season; does not have to have all modern improvements or be near the railroad station. L 250 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

For Sale.—Near Riverside Drive, below 110th St., 5-story American-basement dwelling, eighteen feet front, full lot; a home of the highest type, in perfect order, at a great sacrifice. B. L., 135 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

Ten-Room Stone House.—Extension laundry and piazza; good order; 10 minutes to Park Row, with seat; 8 trolleys, 4 L lines; price $10,000; rent $900; same house and location New York, $30,000. J. H. Flagg, 94 Hancock St.

Queens.

HOMES OF MERIT, $2,500 to $50,000. JOBES, 354 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

Westchester.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Houses to rent will be scarce; good time to buy your own home; plenty of bargains on easy terms; open all day Washington's Birthday. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

Charming cottage, profusion of roses, $8,500; cottage $4,000; rentals, with garages, $.0, $90. Tefft, 186 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Long Island.

$150 CASH and small monthly payments buys 6-room cottage, heat, gas, etc., block from trolley. Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

To parties paying from $900 to $1,800 a year for New York apartment, you can purchase beautiful home, with ample ground, in high and convenient section of Ridgewood, for the rent you are paying. Good water, good train service, excellent schools, all conveniences. WALTER W. WILSEY, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Westfield.—Choice home, eight rooms, all improvements, garage, corner plot 100x150 ft.; $5,000, or 50x150 $3,500, 50x110 $3,000; terms to suit. Call, write, or telephone Morehouse, 216 Sylvania Place, Westfield, N. J.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each, all improvements; $8,500; rent $75. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., N. Y. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Plainfield, N. J.—Modern 10-room house; excellent location; owner, leaving town, will sacrifice. O 283 Times Downtown.

New built house, with all modern improvements, sold for pre-war price to quick buyer. Dr. D. Corn, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

New York State.

NEW EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE for sale, 3 baths; also one cottage for rent. Apply Benj. Edwards, builder and owner, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 206.

Houses Wanted.

Modern house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, good-sized lot, in Pelham, New Rochelle, or Larchmont; prefer lease for 1 year, with option to buy. J. Hall, 460 West 129th St., Apt. 58, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

24TH, 128 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, seven rooms, $125 to October, or will rent unfurnished. Wetmore, Gramercy 3629.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Beautifully furnished two-room apartment; telephone; elevator and maid service. Apt. 14.

34TH, 125 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; conveniences; one, two gentlemen; phone. Lybeck.

37TH, 9 EAST, (Hotel Touraine.)—Sublet furnished parlor, bedroom, bath. Telephone 33 Greeley.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; two well-furnished large rooms, bath; breakfast.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Handsomely furnished kitchenette suite; also rooms; exceptional. Lenox 10241.

64 EAST 86TH ST.

Six outside rooms, two baths, twelfth floor; unusually attractive; rent $300 monthly to Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Telephone Lenox 9434 before 10 A. M.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Seven light rooms; elevator; modern improvements; $65.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

EAST 80S.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, $225 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK. — Apartment consisting of large living room with open fireplace, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen; ninth floor; unobstructed eastern exposure; furnished, including silver linen, and china, $200; unfurnished, $125. Appointment by telephone. Gramercy 5781. References required.

IRVING PLACE, 80.—Sublet to October; modern elevator apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; $90. 1055 Gramercy.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Neighborhood.—Living, bedroom, kitchenette; piano; fireplace; permanent. Allen, 77 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, all light; $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

15TH, 341 WEST, just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Large sitting room; alcove bedroom; kitchenette; bath; completely furnished. Tel. Bryant 9179.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Parlor floor; beautifully furnished; electric light; independent entrance; references.

52D ST., 43 WEST.

Large room, bathroom; electricity, steam heat.

61ST, 27 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchen, beautifully furnished; piano; private bath. Nelson.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished three rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment; southern exposure; windows on three sides; until Oct. 1.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; piano; $135. L. W. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

74TH, 170 WEST.—Furnished apartment, two rooms, bath; Berkley Hotel, Apt. 1,006; can be seen Friday; references.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Superb parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; select; maid; improvements.

79TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $150; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

79TH ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $150; large, light rooms; Elberson, 25 West 42d.

82D, 308 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; March 1 to September. S. Shacht.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

90'S.—Seven rooms, two baths; very handsomely furnished; reasonable. Col. 3974.

92D, 214 WEST.—Facing Broadway; six spacious, light rooms; completely furnished. Headrick.

96TH, 319 WEST.—Private elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson, 5 rooms; $90. Apt. 34.

96TH ST., corner West End Av.—Completely furnished housekeeping apartment; four, five rooms. Apt. 5. Riverside 1860.

97TH, (West End.)—Five rooms, 2 bedrooms, attractively furnished. Tel. Columbus 8974.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; unusual opportunities; subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3074.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Consult Mrs. Dinglemhn, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d St. Columbus 836.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts. THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $90 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive, references absolutely essential.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.—Sublet 2-room and kitchenette apartment, exquisitely furnished; overlooking Central Park; building just completed; restaurant; thoroughly reliable party only. Mason.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six rooms, bath; completely furnished; $125.

EIGHTIES.—Five rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; short lease. Hubert, 200 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 361.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Eight beautiful furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; near subway station; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 1760.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 258.—Luxuriously furnished 7 outside rooms, foyer hall apartment; unobstructed views of Hudson; plenty heat. Riverside 2042.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 710, (Apt. 2D.)—Splendid six-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; long or short term. Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Attractive 6-room apartment; all rooms outside, facing Drive. Telephone Audubon 5520.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th.)—Studio, room, baths; large front suite; $60-$175; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (81th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; private house; improvements. P 68 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

8TH, 12 EAST.—To sublet, large studio apartment and bath. Inquire Superintendent.

19TH ST., 105 EAST.—Modern, all light, cheerful, 8-room, bath, elevator apartment; Gramercy Park section. Apply premises.

49TH, 21 EAST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; suitable studio, business, or residence. Polk.

53D, 123 EAST.—Exclusive modern Park Av. apt., 3 large outside rooms, foyer, bath, and large closets; available March 1; can be seen 2-3 P. M.

56TH, 76 EAST.—Three-room rear apartment, unfurnished. Telephone Plaza 4456.

58TH, 116 EAST.—To sublet apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; south side, first floor. Telephone 7095.

76TH ST., 55 EAST.—11 rooms, all beautifully finished in white enamel; ground floor, front; suitable physician or dentist; rent $1,600. Superintendent on premises.

85TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath; agent on premises.

MADISON AV., 37.—Six-room and two-bath housekeeping apartment in exclusive apartment hotel is for lease until Oct. 1 at a greatly reduced rental; this is a most attractive arrangement, overlooking Madison Square; $150 per month.

PARK AV., 88.—Elegant suites; parlor floor, for physician; heat guaranteed.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, two rooms and bath. Duross, Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $90. Phone Chelsea 3100.

57TH, 250 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30, 17-foot ceiling. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Unfurnished, 2 rooms and bath, maid service, in high class apartment hotel; 7 months lease; $75 per month. Apply Superintendent.

81ST ST., 1 WEST, (Beresford.)—Four outside corner rooms, two baths, overlooking parks; hotel service and meals. Apply Apartment 24.

92D, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $60. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

113TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Apartments two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, in newly altered private house; rents $600-$900; dining room in building. R. McEntee Co., Inc., Renting Agents, 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1801.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Seven rooms facing Riverside; rent $70; sublet $60. Oppenheimer.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant, large, light, 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service, and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Apply agent on premises.

163D ST., 561 WEST.—Sublet modern 5-room apartment; reduced from $57.50 to $55; free rent to Mar. 1.

181ST ST., 867 WEST.—Sublet five sunny rooms and bath; elevator; pretty view; $45. Apply Apartment 4L.

CLAREMONT AV, 180, (Cor. 125th St.) Seven room corner apartment, elevator; $900.

GREAT sacrifice; apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, finest location on the west side; all outside rooms. Phone Schuyler 4003.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—Beautiful seven-room apartment; six windows overlooking river; sacrifice for balance lease. Phone Morningside 2243.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000. Morningside 9080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet, 5 rooms and 2 baths. Morningside 9080. Supt.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. 961.—Four-room elevator apartment. $45.

WEST SIDE, between 72d and 116th.—Five, six, or seven room apartment; southern exposure. Call Schuyler 5956.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two ladies from South desire furnished apartment for two or three months; two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; prefer Washington Square or Gramercy Park section; quote terms. O 287 Times Downtown.

Couple want two rooms, bath, kitchenette; west side, 80th to 155th; rental, $40 to $45; state full particulars; permanent. 40 Times Harlem

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

FURNISHED SMALL APARTMENT wanted to rent all complete. State terms to Y 393 Times Annex.

Apartment one or two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished. W 134 Times.

One or two room apartment, about $50; west side. P 119 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Five or six room elevator apartment on west side above 100th St. from April 1. A 356 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; southern exposure; electric lights.

18TH, 114 EAST. (Gramercy.)—Nicely furnished large room; running water; also small room.

31ST, 116 EAST.—Comfortable, large rooms, with running water; electricity, telephone.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive room and bath; bachelor.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms; steam heat, electricity; every convenience.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Exceptionally fine front parlor; private bath; electricity; piano.

80TH, 105 EAST.—Room to lady of high character; private; also beautiful studio.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suites; rooms exceptional. Lenox 10241.

93D, 31 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, large, small, private house; desirable neighborhood; references.

BUSINESS WOMAN will rent two well-furnished rooms to business women or couple; strict privacy; share kitchen and bath. Madison Square 4480, Apartment 23.

LARGE front room with bath, $9; two small rooms, $4, in private home; Murray Hill section; references required. Y 393 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 180, (34TH.) Rooms, $6 to $8; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; references.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms and suites of two rooms, private bath; electric light; elevator; also single rooms; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedroom; use of apartment; elevator, steam heat, electricity. Bryant 7720, Apt. 708.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Large front room; beautifully furnished; elevator, telephone; private; gentleman preferred.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Large room, bath, electricity, gas; small room, running water.

55TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually attractive, old-fashioned, large, small rooms; 2 or 3 room suite. Currie, 2943 Circle. Apartment 8.

58TH, 166 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms, running water; next bath.

61ST, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; large private bathroom; select house.

63TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms; hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large room, private telephone; excellent location; refined house; gentlemen.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large, single room; steam, electricity; southern exposure; refined home; moderate.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished and furnished rooms in private house; all modern conveniences.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity; private bath; gentleman; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, modern conveniences; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, kitchen privileges. Apartment 14.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large front parlor bedroom; electricity.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large front suite; exclusive bachelor home; owner's residence.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished single room, bath adjacent; exclusive house; steam, electricity.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Desirable room; may be used single or double; southern exposure.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths, electricity, steam heat; suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny front parlor, alcove bedroom, kitchenette; running water.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large south room; bath; kitchenette; small rooms; electricity. Columbus 4135.

73D, 163 WEST. — Large, attractive room, southern exposure; also single room; exclusive house.

73D, 242 WEST.—Two newly decorated small rooms on bathroom floor; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Special rates, unexpired lease, handsomely furnished two-room suite, 2d floor; electricity, parquet flooring, and maid service.

161 WEST 74TH.

Bachelor room, steam heat, electricity; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable medium, heated room, running water; electricity; parquetry; exclusive house.

75TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable front room, running water; select residence; convenient location; $9.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; small room; hot, cold water; electricity.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also large, small rooms; running water.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $6, $12.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large sunny room, second floor; small kitchenette if desired.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room with private bath; exclusive house.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, well-heated room, with kitchenette.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; hot water; also single room.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable rooms, every convenience.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large and small room; running water; well heated; reasonable.

78TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, absolutely quiet room, near bath; $45.00.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all home conveniences.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Back parlor or floor; private bath, electricity, kitchenette; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant large front, southern exposure; facing park; porch, private bath; maid service; modern private home. Schuyler 1820.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, bath connecting; also single, electricity; $4.50-$10.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large room, conveniences; business people preferred; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also small room, telephone; plenty heat. Comerford.

83D, 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom, adjoining private bath, lavatory, reasonable.

85TH ST., 255 WEST.—Attractive suite, other rooms; private baths; new, modern house.

86TH, 24 WEST.—Elegant, large room, adjoining bath; smaller room; breakfast; high class.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds, southern exposure; near Drive.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Two front rooms, attractively furnished, adjoining bath; modern convenience; kitchen privilege; home comforts; reasonable. Saacke.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; conveniences.

91ST, 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, $30 to $90; maid service; references necessary.

93D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, home-like suites, every convenience, refined, well appointed private house.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; southern exposure; refined surroundings; references. Riverside 8133.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive front room; breakfast optional; telephone. Burgen.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, running water, electricity; private house; $8.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 236 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; elevator apartment; conveniences; gentleman. Riverside 6780, Wiggins.

98TH, 254 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Room, twin beds; also room, double bed; adjoining bath.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large room, steam, very warm; adjoining bath; one flight; all conveniences.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Cozy, attractively furnished room, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; elevator. Farrell.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; elevator apartment; subway, "L." Palmer.

104TH, 300 WEST. (Corner West End Av.)—Sunny front room, all conveniences; private family; gentleman; references. Savage.

106TH, 288 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, light room; private family; elevator. Apartment 31.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; plenty hot water, steam heat; elevator apartment. Apt. 32. Phone Academy 826.

113TH, 562 WEST.—Elegant large room, adjoining bath; suitable for couple; private family; no board. Morningside 3443, Fisher.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Attractive light room, every convenience; references. Lee. Phone Morningside 3407.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; modern apartment; between Broadway, Drive; references. La Salle.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Light, well-furnished room, with private lavatory. Morningside 6487.

116TH, 63 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Rooms for gentlemen of refinement; private family; $5.

117TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, adjoining bath; suitable two; elevator. Reynolds.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm, attractive room, suitable two; elevator apartment; $6.50. Brockway.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Light, attractive, comfortable; bath; electricity; steam.

120TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; comfortable small room; select location.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, eastern front, two windows, $7 weekly; southern front, $7; single room, southern front, $4; rear rooms, $4, $4.50; showers; sitting room; room for dancing week days and evenings; attractive social life; board strictly optional, at cost, in co-operative dining room; Broadway subway, elevated. Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Mrs. von Siller. Telephone Morningside 4838.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside rooms; southern exposure; suite, single. Mrs. Scurry.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Light, attractively furnished room; $3.75; fifth floor. Mrs. Grube.

122D, 501 WEST.—Bright, single room, bath, in small apartment; $5. Beaman.

123D, 547 WEST.—One large or two rooms, private kitchen; $8, $9.

125TH, 522 WEST.—Large room; elevator; private; one, two gentlemen; business women. Shaw.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

140TH, (near Hamilton Place.)—Nice room with privileges; near Broadway subway. Beiher.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room; well furnished elevator apartment; private family. Westcott.

152D, 588 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; well heated; suitable one or two.

AMSTERDAM AV., 731.—Single rooms, one block 96th subway; kitchen privileges; references. Rogers.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite; private accommodations par excellence visitors in city. 6776 Columbus.

BROADWAY and 102D, (216 West.)—Finely furn. rooms 2d fl., suitable 1 or 2; attractively clean, reasonable; elec. lts., bath, tel.; fine locality, at sub. exp. sta. KELLY.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Large, sunny room, with kitchen privileges; reasonable price. Apply to Superintendent.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (171st.)—Large, airy room; modern conveniences; private family. Apartment 54.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, (419 West 118.) —Front rooms, sunny, well furnished; heat, maid service, telephone, elevator; suitable two. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 212, (93D.)—VERY LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, BOARD WITH CONGENIAL FAMILY; HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Elegantly furnished suite, bedroom, and living room; reasonable. Phone Campbell, Apartment 61, Riverside 9681.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Furnished room for business or college woman; $5 weekly; references required; bus, subway, and car connections.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—En suite, single accommodations; exceptional surroundings; elevator; gentlemen. River. 5830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.) Apt. 35.—Cheerful, attractive, warm room; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Bachelor apartment; also large and small room; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Beautiful front room; also double back room. Schuyler 2108.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640—One-two large outside sunny rooms, private bath; fine wardrobe; private family. Apt. 12G.

SMALL housekeeping suite; gas, electricity, telephone; top floor, small house, near Central Park West, 105th; $65. Phone Academy 2926.

TWO-ROOM SUITE; running water; high-class elevator apartment; private. Riverside 3069.

WEST END AV, 410, (79.)—Sunny room, bath, private apartment; business person preferred. Blanchard.

WEST END AV., 672.—Large, sunny, warm room; next bath; private house. Riverside 9942.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, (1,542 East 12th.)—Large, small heated rooms; board optional; private. 4707 Midwood.

HALSEY ST., 23.—Alcove, hall and square rooms; southern exposure; conveniences. Bedford 6384J.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM wanted by refined business lady, between 34th and 59th Sts., furnished. Write D. T., 3,516 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; kitchenette privileges; parlor floor or basement; quiet.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Large, southern exposure, room; all improvements; private

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EXPERIENCED IN TAKING DICTATION; MUST BE RAPID; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD SALARY ASSURED.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by a responsible corporation, an educated young woman who is capable and willing; preferably one also familiar with modern filing methods; $15 weekly to commence; opportunity for right person. "Sugar," M 380 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMEN TELEPHONE-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK; GOOD SALARY, RAPID ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 3, ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—By reliable concern in Jersey City; must be capable and at least 20 years; experience preferred but not necessary; state age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 365 Times Annex.

TYPISTS,

rapid, accurate, well educated; must be first-class typists and be able to write mathematical symbols and accustomed to billing machine. Address, stating age and experience,

A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOYS WANTED, 17 YEARS OF AGE, FOR GENERAL FACTORY WORK. APPLY MR. SOMMERS, 483 GREENWICH ST., CITY.

TYPEWRITER wanted, with experience in report work for C. P. A.; salary $18. A 324 Times Downtown.

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WHO ARE GOOD SEWERS

to learn the millinery trade. Good

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WOMAN, normal trained or college, of good personality, for educational work; some traveling; salary and commission. Address M. C. McReynolds, 317 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY

for clerical work and controlling; experienced; Underwood typewriter; 7 days week, 2 afternoons off; $50 monthly and meals. Apply Auditor's office, Saturday A. M., Hotel Plaza, 5th Av. and 59th St.

YOUNG LADIES, intelligent, wanted to sell Hoye's Mattea-Brazillo tea; permanent position; liberal compensation; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 4, Brazilian Tea Co., Room 804, 286 5th Av., New York City.

YOUNG WOMEN

WANTED TO TRAIN FOR POSITIONS AS AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY PAID DURING TRAINING; SPREADY POSITIONS, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 4, ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, (10,) $18; typists, (8,) $12-$16; immediate; call Saturday, until 3; registration free. Mutual Service, 41 Liberty.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for an dobtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20; we quickly prepare you for and guarantee to get you a first-class position. Call or phone Worth 5964 for particulars, Dictaphone Secretarial School, 300 Broadway.

LEARN MOTOR CARE, repair and driving in 60 hours; free demonstration and business talk to women. Mrs. Harper, M. C., Saturday, 1-4 P. M., 231 West 50th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, wanted by firm of C. P. A.'s; attractive proposition to the right man. P 120 Times.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.

OPERATORS FOR ACME AND POTTER & JOHNSON AUTOMATICS.

PERMANENT POSITION, HIGHEST WAGES, AND EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS FOR EFFICIENT MEN; 44 HOURS WEEK; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AND LETTER OF APPLICATION,

C. S. C., 126 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Must be experienced in getting up catalogues and circular work, to take charge of advertising department; good opportunity. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Familiar with mail order work; able to write convincing letters, booklets, and folders, and manage salesman; excellent opportunity. Write full particulars, G 121 Times.

LATHE HANDS,
20 FIRST-CLASS MEN
FOR NIGHT WORK.
5 NIGHTS WEEK, WITH BONUS.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
84 35TH ST., BROOKLYN,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4.

A GENTLEMAN WITH MARKED INNATE SALESMANSHIP ABILITY, WHO CAN MEET THE MOST RIGID REFERENCE INVESTIGATION, IS OFFERED A CONNECTION THAT HAS PAID AS HIGH AS $20,000 ANNUALLY COMMISSION. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 330, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH.

ARTIST. — High-grade commercial artist wanted by well-known advertising agency near New York; must be good figure artist as well as for mechanical details; ability to letter will be a point in his favor; call Sunday with specimens of work. See Mr. W. A. Allen at Prince George Hotel.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT ORDER CLERK.—Young man, with knowledge of stenography preferred; state age, salary expected, and references. Write Dept. A, William H. Jackson Co., 2 West 47th St.

ASSISTANT to shipping clerk wanted; young man familiar with hardware, ship chandlery and mill supplies preferred. O 282 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT.—Wanted, young man, assist in shipping room wholesale woolen house. Address G 136 Times.

BANK CLERKS,

Young men to start with an uptown bank as messenger; high school graduates preferred; replies must state age, religion, and salary expected. Y 339 Times Annex.

BANK CLERKS.

Experienced bank clerks (no others need apply) for check and tellers' departments of an uptown bank; exceptional opportunities for advancement offered; applicants will state experience, age, religion, and salary. Y 353 Times Annex.

BANK MESSENGERS.

YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 20 YEARS,

TO ACT AS MESSENGERS IN A

LARGE N. Y. DOWNTOWN

BANK. GOOD OPPORTUNITIES

FOR ADVANCEMENT. HIGH

SCHOOL EDUCATION PRE-

FERRED. IN APPLYING, MEN-

TION AGE, EXPERIENCE, RE-

LIGION, AND EDUCATION. AD-

DRESS MESSENGER, BOX M 368

TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILLING CLERK, typist, for factory office; Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. P 106 Times.

BILLING CLERK.—Accustomed to Underwood billing machine. P 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general bookkeeper and cashier; excellent opportunity for live, wide-awake, ambitious, draft exempt man; bond required; give experience, education, references, salary expected, and religion; answer fully or do not write us. P 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for Bronx piano factory; well-educated, capable man of experience who can handle payroll; salary $25; state age, qualifications, and references. Y 388 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable handling controlling accounts and correspondence. P 61 Times.

BOY wanted for mailing department and general work in manufacturer's office downtown; 16 or 17 years. Apply by letter, stating age, race, and salary wanted; previous experience not necessary. M 398 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Magazine publisher offers good opportunity to start in publishing business under most favorable circumstances, with future entirely up to boy. Apply 10th floor, 95 Madison Av.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands, light office cleaning, and to assist in general office work; references required; salary $7 to start. Apply personally, 37 Wall St., Suite 2300.

BOY wanted for manufacturer's city office; must know stenography and typewriting and be willing to be generally useful. P 118 Times.

BOY.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, bright active boy; one just from school preferred. Address G 137 Times.

BOY wanted, in office as mailing clerk; good opportunity. Address in own handwriting, Locks, M 390 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; good salary; excellent opportunity. Ernest, P. O. Box 1,384, New York.

BOY wanted in insurance brokerage office. A 320 Times Downtown.

BUTLER Wanted.—Single; able to do light housework; must be well recommended and have best references; state age and salary required. P 117 Times.

BUYER for house furnishings, toys, &c., wanted in resident buyer's office; state salary, age, single or married, and where last employed. P 119 Times.

CHEMIST.—Thoroughly familiar with manufacture and testing of casein. Address, stating experience, age and salary expected, Y 357 Times Annex.

CLERK AND MESSENGER.

YOUNG MAN AS MESSENGER AND MAIL CLERK IN LARGE ORGANIZATION; UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY FOR EFFICIENT YOUTH; APPLICANT MUST BE A GRADUATE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AND OVER 16; BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IS NOT ESSENTIAL, AS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICTS OF THE CITY. P. K. J., 196 TIMES.

CLERK.—Young man to assist in large office; must be quick writer, good at figures. Address, with full particulars, by letter, "Lumber," 1,364 Broadway.

DENTAL LABORATORY MAN Wanted.—Experienced; must be expert in plate work; steady employment; good chance for advancement. Richmond Dental Laboratory, P. O. Box 1,568, Richmond, Va.

DRAFTSMEN—TOOL DESIGNERS.

New York City firm engaged in the manufacture of small machinery has several openings for men thoroughly experienced in the design of jigs and fixtures. This is an opportunity above the average for competent men to associate with a growing concern; give full particulars, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address D. T. D., 168 Times.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.

High-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once, 299 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced on plant layout, transmission, and general work. Reply by letter, giving experience and salary wanted, and appointment will be made. Central Dyestuff and Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced on store fixtures; must know how to lay out work and make his own stock bills; must be capable of taking complete charge of factory. P 98 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—First class; must have experience on high-speed engines. Fergus Motors, Inc., Newark, N. J.

ERRAND BOY

for errands; good wages; steady work. Paul Overhage, 220 6th Av.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT with manufacturing experience to take charge of a large accounting division of an automobile company; must be acquainted with best methods, voucher systems, and control accounts; not subject to draft, tactful, and able to show results at once. Save time by giving details of your employment past five years, in confidence, to "Automobiles," P 68 Times.

FOREMAN, printing concern, medium-sized plant, with knowledge of good typography; union; excellent opportunity for right man; state experience, age, and salary. P 116 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Japanese wanted, or reliable couple, to take entire charge of house for a family of four, or Japanese to do cooking, serving, and downstairs work. Address Mrs. J. W. Woodruff, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

INVENTORY.—Young man to assist making inventory of an estate; must be familiar with terms and names used describing art objects; neat, very clear, but small handwriting essential; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired; references required. G 101 Times.

MACHINISTS.—Automatic screw machine operators, experienced on Brown & Sharpe machines; only those capable of setting up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Hand screw machine operators; only experienced men on hand machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Display manager and advertiser wanted for department store in suburban city; must have experience. Y 345 Times Annex.

MEN.—Experienced men wanted to sell remarkable automobile device; liberal commission. W 111 Times.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17 years old, to begin as messenger in bank; must be of good character and come well recommended; chances for advancement. Write Box 68, 2,121 3d Av.

MILLINERY BUYER for popular-priced department in the Middle West; must be a live wire and have successful record. Apply by letter only to Mr. Loschin, care of Hotel Biltmore; state age, experience, where employed, salary expected.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Old established concern wants young man, 17 to 20 years old, to make entries, prove bills and be generally useful; salary to start $14, with opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended. Address in own handwriting, G 99 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in insurance office; excellent opportunity to learn the insurance business; good chance for advancement. O 267 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS, experienced on single needle machines; can earn from $35 to $50 weekly. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, 1 block from Franklin Av. and Fulton St.

OPTICIAN.—Excellent opportunity for a proficient licensed optrometrist; none other need apply; Christian firm. Call Herbert Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d St.

ORDER CLERK.—Wanted, export order clerk; one who understands Spanish preferred; give full particulars regarding experience. M 392 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, high-class, to follow up leads of business connections on meritorious technical proposition; unique opportunity for right man; salary and commission. W 95 Times.

SALESMEN.

WE NEED SEVERAL MEN OF SALES ABILITY, HAVING AUTOMOBILE, CASH REGISTER, OR SIMILAR SELLING EXPERIENCE, TO SELL FARMERS AND PEOPLE LIVING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES A NECESSITY SOMEWHAT LOWER IN PRICE THAN AN AUTOMOBILE; THOSE HAVING SELLING EXPERIENCE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES ARE PREFERRED; FOUR DEALER TERRITORIES IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY ARE OPEN; GIVE DETAILED BUSINESS AND SALES EXPERIENCE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS; COMMISSION BASIS. A 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN—TWO.

I WANT TO INTERVIEW TWO SALESMEN WHO CAN PROVE THEIR FITNESS FOR ASSOCIATION IN A SALES ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD; ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY FIRST REQUISITE; MUST HAVE CHARACTER AND PERSONAL FORCE; MUST BE QUICK THINKERS, FLUENT TALKERS; COMMISSION BASIS; REFERENCES AND BOND REQUIRED; OPPORTUNITY PROMOTION TO SALES MANAGERSHIP; DO NOT REPLY UNLESS YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY ELIGIBLE FOR THE POSITION; GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER. W 140 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

A wealthy and growing New York corporation can place four or five clean-cut, aggressive salesmen between 25 and 40 years of age; must have the equivalent of high school education; be a positive talker and willing to remain with us permanently. To men with the above qualifications, whose past will bear investigating, we have exceptional possibilities, including liberal commissions. S. G. Benson, 286 4th Av., corner 23d St., 14th floor.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by filing cabinet house, floor salesman; man who has had experience in the line; first-class position, good salary, with opportunity for advancement; man preferred who has had office experience and is familiar with accounting; in answering give full particulars and references. M 388 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, five first-class salesmen who have sold stock in companies in which clients are not satisfied with results. Have splendid proposition for taking it off their hands and making a good commission for yourself. Call 10 to 1 daily, H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Lithographic or printing salesmen who can obtain large orders for rotogravure printing from magazines or commercial firms can make satisfactory arrangements with us on salary or commission basis. Apply Water Color Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED; INSIDE, IN A LARGE, WELL-KNOWN DOWNTOWN "FINE" WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, DUANE STREET, A 348 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN. — Photographic supply house (Christian firm) has opening for the neat young man as assistant salesman. Call Herbert Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d St.

SALESMAN for specialty printing; 10%, $15 per week guaranteed for first 3 months; $20 for second 3 months. William H. Rich, 110 Liberty St., New York. Rector 608.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to handle full line of infants' knit goods for large retail trade in city and surrounding vicinity; commission. Y 380 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Several wideawake salesmen wanted; big future; salary while learning. Apply immediately. The Dictaphone Co., 55 Warren St., New York.

SALESMAN, by silk house, to sell georgettes, &c., to city retailers; small salary and commission. Y 377 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, specialty or post card experience; excellent commission proposition. B 484 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on skirts; must have good references. New Model Skirt, 8 East 18th.

SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM FOREMAN.

MARRIED MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AS FOREMAN OF SHIPPING AND STOCK ROOM; MUST KNOW HOW TO ARRANGE AND CARE FOR STOCK; PERMANENT POSITION; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER; REPLIES MUST STATE IN FULL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. J. K. P., 164 TIMES.

SOLICITOR.—Advertising solicitor for exceptionally strong, new mail order publications; commission. Y 343 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR.—Young man; $12 weekly; salary and commission. Phone Withey, Bryant 8470.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED.

Competent to handle large cross-compound condensing engines, A. C. and D. C. generators; applicants should have been associated with large plant in past; eight-hour shift and good pay; must be New York licensed engineer.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and assistant in office of C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable oportunity to learn the profession; accountancy student preferred; salary, $18,-$25. A 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; give references, experience, and salary expected. Box 403, Bellecliffe, 77th and Broadway.

STOCK AND TOOL ROOM KEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, to take entire charge of stock of prominent radio electric manufacturing concern; no attention given to applications unless fullest particulars are given. N. A., 258 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Proposition of unusual merit, indorsed by conservative banking house; state full particulars as to age, experience, and clientele; commission only. A 337 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOYS.—SEVERAL STOCK BOYS FOR THE FLOWER AND FEATHER TRADE; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. APPLY TO MR. FALKENBERG, ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715 B'WAY.

STOCK BOY wanted to make himself generally useful; must be willing and industrious. Reply by mail only, Simons Co., 5 West 19th St.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE NOVELTY JEWELRY LINE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. P 41 TIMES.

TRACER.—Fast, accurate; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. G 286 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—A snappy young man, able use typewriter; learn selling. Call residence, Friday afternoon, Mr. Holmes, 168 West 85th.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest-grade small lever movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced: To Foreman Cable Splicer, Fire Dept., Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, Manhattan.—Robert E. McGeary, 90.50; John Buckley, 89; Frederick Wood, 88.05; John J. Lynch, 86.60; Matthew White, 85; Philip Curran, 83; John O'Laughlin, 81.50. To Clerk, Second Grade, Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.—Carolyn Meutsinger, 86.87.

United States.

The commission announces for March 9 an examination for third-class steam engineer, for men, at Syracuse, N. Y. A vacancy in the Custodian Service at Syracuse, N. Y., at $900 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, training, and experience. Applicants must have had at least one year's experience as an assistant engineer of a steam power plant of at least 50 horse power capacity; or have had charge for one year of a heating plant of at least 50 horse power boiler capacity in an office or other building. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
Employment Department will be open Washington's Birthday, 9 to 5.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.

MACHINISTS.

Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.

PRODUCTION CLERKS.

Draft exempt and machine shop experience.

RECEIVING CLERKS.

Must have experience with large corporations.

SWITCHBOARD WIREMEN.

Able to do soldering and read blue prints

TOOLMAKERS.

First-class men only need apply.

WIREMEN.

Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.

YOUNG MEN.

For telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.
NEAR WEST ST.
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS
AND
MACHINISTS.

PERMANENT POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT WAGES, FOR HIGH-CLASS MEN; 44-HOUR WEEK; TO MEN POSSESSING PROPER QUALIFICATIONS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED; FULL STATEMENT OF EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED IN FIRST LETTER.

S. C. S., 157 TIMES.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.

ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES. FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 203 BROADWAY, 9TH FLOOR.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER.

STEADY WORK; 50-HOURS-WEEK SHOP. POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO., 365 PARK AV., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, with public school education, to start in shipping room and learn details of hardware mfg. concern; will be pushed forward to responsible position; must be willing, clean-cut, and ambitious. N 540 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN.—Knowledge of typewriting and figuring discounts, to assist in office. Address Hardware, 84 White St.

YOUNG MEN in application department of large concern; exempt from draft; state full particulars and salary expected. F. A. K., Box 290, New York City.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Fulton Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced; city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1820 Fulton Bldg., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.

Small one-story manufacturing plant, favorably located in Erie, Penn., will be sold at a sacrifice; building covers area 300 by 250 feet, with fully equipped boiler house, Pennsylvania Railroad siding, loading platforms, warehouse, &c., and overhead and underground system for steam and water throughout the plant; all buildings of frame construction, with wooden floors and roof joists; roofing prepared. Address President, B 431 Times Annex.

SMART SPECIALTY SHOP,

in best retail section of the city. Will rent part of store to a well-established business in any of the four following lines: MILLINER, CORSETIERE, FURRIER, LADIES' TAILOR. Splendid opportunity for a growing business to secure an excellent business location at a moderate price. MEULLER-GRAVES, 1a East 40th St., New York.

Big Chance.—Realty operator, 25 years' experience, wants partner, small cash capital, open commission office Washington Square, Greenwich studio section; business assured. Confidential, Chelsea 88, Room 1201, 290 West 42d St.

For rent, 600-seat moving picture house, fully equipped, ready for business, at 243 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn; excellent proposition. R. Norek, 1,102 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Established iron foundry, fully equipped, expanding its business, must have $15,000; will give half interest in return; exceptional opportunity; write immediately. Y 392 Times Annex

Painters would take over real estate on lease, keep same in good condition. Ludwig & Thum, 450 East 79th St.

Corner, magnificent suite, 6 offices, 12 outside windows; $160. 110 West 40th.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payment plan. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Exquisite tapestry parlor and library sets, white mahogany, ivory finished bedroom set, twin brass beds, complete and unused; must be sold immediately; no dealers. 89 West 97th St.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 433 Broadway.

Deafness.—New Anderfone aids hearing; free trial. Write or call, Anderson Electric Co., 145 West 36th St., 1 H, New York.

Mahogany dining room, bedroom, library suit; sacrifice. 101 A West 130th St., Apartment 4.

One generator and six motors. For further particulars address M 369 Times Downtown.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 6738.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Previous special orders announcing the promotions of officers in 76th, 79th, and 83d N. A. Divisions are amended so as to give these officers their new rank from Dec. 31, 1917, instead of subsequent dates of original special orders.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Cross, 1st Lt. R. R., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Dickinson, 1st Lt. E. P., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Helton, Capt. A. J., to Camp Lewis.
Brown, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Greene.
Lucas, Maj. C. G., to Camp MacArthur.

Following promoted to be Majs.:

CAPTAINS.

May, W. R.
Hays, H. M.
Taylor, S. J.
Longmire, R. L.
Pendleton, A. S.
Browne, W. H.
Richards, C. A.
Steele, J. B.
Chisolm, F. M.
Ney, K. W.
Stough, C. F.
MacConnell, J. W.
Findley, E. K.
Brown, R. C.
Ferneau, F. D.
Geist, E. S.
McCord, C. P.
Phemeister, D. B.
Raynor, M. W.
Sisson, C. E.
Caldwell, E. W.
Cannon, W. B.
Wilson, C.
Cook, R. L.
Preston, M. E.
Lyons, A. J.
Barney, J. N.
Hamilton, A.
Hoagland, H. W.
Peters, J. D.
Lawrence, C. S.
Meredith, E. W.
Ivy, R. H.
Burke, G. H.
Frankenheimer, J. B.
Gordon, E. J.
Norris, P.
Phillips, H.
Sample, J. T.
Wood, W. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hickford, H. G.
Sweezy, C. E.
Powell, B. V.
Paul, J. H.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Adams, C. F.
Bird, F. G.
Cleansby, H. W.
Day, G.
De Klyn, C. C.
Tadinski, L. J.
Evans, W. P.
Haldeman, J. H.
Johnson, A. E., Jr.
Kaucher, C. L.
Lyle, S. H.
McDougall, J. C.
Placak, J. C.
Ross, C. R.
Sheaff, P. A.
Wills, C. E.
Benjamin, J. E.
Bretz, R. B.
Graves, H. W.
Hirsch, E. F.
Hughes, J. J.
Kelsey, L. E.
Lusk, F. B.
McConnell, T. E.
McKee, T. N.
Martin, S. H.
Mauney, S. M.
Norman, N. P.
Parkes, J. L.
Randall, O. M.
Rogers, O. F., Jr.
Schnabel, T. G.
Shoulders, H. H.
Snell, M. W.
Vogt, D. M.
Winstead, J. A.
Witten, J. W.
Woodard, C. A.
Buchanan, W. R.
Collins, E. W.
Horrigan, W. J.
Hull, W. W.
Iseman, C. McC.
Lewis, L. L.
D'Ercole, V.
Simmons, R. H.
Benyas, N. M.
Brown, D. F.
Charlton, M. R.
Coller, F. A.
Crank, A. G.
Doane, E. L.
Kuykendall, J. E.
Lay, W. S.
Scott, W. G.
Smith, G. T.
Swenson, K. G.
Wheeler, H. E.
Dorman, J. H.
Peake, T. J.

Baker, Maj. J. N., to Camp McClellan.
Eustis, 1st Lt. R. S.; Beckwith, 1st Lt. R. P.; Lovill, 1st Lt. R. J., and Mason, 1st Lt. G. D., to Camp Greene.
Edwards, Capt. C. B., to Camp Greenleaf.
Covey, 1st Lt. G. W., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Moncrief, 1st Lt. D. De W., and Spencer, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Pike.
Miller, Capt. F., to Camp Meade.
Hurdle, 1st Lt. S. W.; Watson, 1st Lt. W. H., and Farson, 1st Lt. J. P., previous orders revoked.
Stillger, 1st Lt. W. F., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.
Del Beccarto, 1st Lt. E. V., to Camp Shelby.
Pascale, 1st Lt. V., and Singer, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Wadsworth.
Schapira, Capt. S. W.; Foster, 1st Lt. T. A., and Papen, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Sevier.
Crothers, Capt. B., to Camp Jackson.
Hart, Capt. H. F., to Army Gen. Hosp, now being organized at Dansville, N. Y.
Weed, Capt. H. M., to Hosp. No. 1 at Williamsbridge.
Dewey, 1st Lt. L. S., to Portland, Ore., with Av. Sec., Sig. R.
Vaughan, Capt. H., to Hosp. No. 4 at Ft. Porter for temp. duty.
McCarthy, 1st Lt. L. F., to Ft. Monroe.
Grossman, 1st Lt. R. G., to Camp Sherman.
Johann, 1st Lt. A. E.; Lott, 1st Lt. R. H., and Thames, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Beauregard.
Brown, Capt. G. R., to Camp Devens.
Fought, 1st Lt. E. N., to Camp Dix.
Weeks, Maj. A., to Base Hosp. No. 30 at Ft. Mason, Cal.
Faulkner, 1st Lt. C. C., orders of Feb. 11 revoked.
Pastor, 1st Lt. L. M., to Ft. Monroe, with 6th Art.
Grove, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Travis.
Atkinson, 1st Lt. R., and McCoy, 1st Lt. G. P., to Ft. Myer, with 49th.
Faulkner, 1st Lt. C., previous orders amended to relieve him from 59th Art.
Donohoe, Capt. L. F., to Laurel, Md., with 23d.
Dolan, Capt. J. E., to Camp Sheridan as tuberculosis specialist.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following will report to officer in charge, Gen. Eng. Depot, for duty:

CAPTAINS.

Meddaugh, S. A.
McIntosh, C. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Armstrong, I. H.
Brunson, A. L., Jr.
Graham, L. D. C.
Heitzler, 2d Lt. A. H.
Kilmer, W. S.
Reid, T. B.
Brame, A. H.

Barns, Capt. F. R., and Brooks, 1st Lt. E., promoted to be Maj. and Capt., respectively.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Worrell, 2d Lt. G. W., to Camp Funston with Aux. Remount Depot 323.
Hyde, 2d Lt. R., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Myers, 2d Lt. W. A., promoted to be a Capt.
Randall, 2d Lt. R., and Ramsey, 2d Lt. M., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Farmer, 2d Lt. C.R., to Camp Johnston, with Remount Squadron 303.

Quartermaster Corps.

Kra., W. W., appointed a Capt. and will report to acting Qm. Gen.
Willis, 2d Lt. J. H., 1st Lt. J. B., and Kavanaugh, 2d Lt. T. J., to Camp Merritt, refitting of shoes.
Uhler, Maj. W. D., orders of Jan. 31 revoked.
Judy, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Upton School for Bakers and Cooks.
Kirkpatrick, 2d Lt. H. C., to Camp Taylor as supply off. to depot brigade.
Newton, 2d Lt. J. R., will report to Depot Qm. at N. Y.
Thomson, Maj. C. G., to Camp Dix with Remount Depot 303, vice Capt. A. C. Swensen, relieved.
Hesse, Serg. J. M., promoted to be 2d Lt. in charge of Q. M. Dist. at Camp Doniphan.
Nash, 2d Lt. R. S., assigned to 38th N. G. Div. at Camp Shelby as asst. Qm.
Miller, F. E., appointed 1st Lt., and will report to acting Qm. Gen.
Kaltenbacher, 2d Lt. B. D.; Stark, 2d Lt. T. E., and Stevens, 2d Lt. P. G., hon. discharged.
Bridgeford, 1st Lt. F. E., promoted to be Capt.
Van Boden, 2d Lt. C. C., and Lightfoot, 2d Lt. A. M., promoted to be 1st Lts.
Hicks, Sergt. G. H., promoted to be 1st Lt., and assigned to Camp Meigs.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Alexander, 2d Lt. C. A., hon. discharged.
Bashore, 2d Lt. D. M., to Camp Custer as asst. in School for Bakers and Cooks.
Imbrie, Capt. J., to Camp Stanley.
Miller, 2d Lt. R. M., appointed to same grade in Qm.R.C., and assigned to Camp Grant as asst. to off. in charge of utilities.
Randolph, 1st Lt. W. M., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Tex., for inst. as pilot.
Griscom, 2d Lt. L., to War College Div., Gen. Staff, for intelligence duty.

Following unassigned officers from Camp Dix appointed to grades indicated in Av.Sec. of Sig.R.C.; they will report to Chief Sig. Off.:

Campion, Maj. H. L.

CAPTAINS.

McCarty, W. L.
Whitney, A. M.
Tucker, A. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bu

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pendant diamond drop in centre of hexagon, with platinum chain, Sunday, Feb. 17, between 57th and Madison Av. and 65th, in Central Park; liberal reward. Goodridge, 56 Beaver St.

LOST—On Friday, February 15th, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Broadway between 25th and 31st, diamond half-moon brooch pin; liberal reward will be paid. Telephone 2457-J, Boro Park.

LOST—On Saturday evening last, at Metropolitan Opera House, or between there and Grand Central Station, man's shirt stud, small blue sapphire, surrounded by diamonds; reward. Y 380 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond bar pin with a pearl in the centre, on Bedford Av., between Bergen and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn; reward. Return to 410 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

LOST or Stolen—Bank Book, No. 219,112, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, between 10 and 11, gentleman's ring containing solitaire diamond weighing about 2½ carats; finder will receive attractive reward. A 389 Times Downtown.

LOST—Black leather purse, 57th St., Lexington Av., to 68th St., Park Av., to 103d St., Broadway; reward. Public School 59, 226 East 57th St.

LOST—Feb. 18, pendant earring with number of diamonds outlined with onyx, between Metropolitan Opera House and Biltmore; reward. Phone 3278 John.

LOST—Adams and Wells Fargo Express receipt books, at Broadway and 37th St. Kindly return to Goldman, Sommerfield & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

LOST—Scarfpin, circular, platinum design, with aqua-marine stone in centre. C. B. Martin, 170 5th Av. Reward.

LOST—On 72d St. subway train, black leather purse containing keys, glasses, bills. Phone Melrose 9262. Reward.

LOST—Pearl and gilt opera glasses, probably at Standard Theatre, Saturday afternoon; reward $10. Gramercy 5701.

LOST—Bank books, 202,253 and 201,755. Return same Harlem Savings Bank, 125th St. and Lexington Av.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, monogramed "L. W. S.," Thursday afternoon; reward. Y 390 Times Annex.

LOST—Bracelet watch, Thursday afternoon, between 43d and 48th Sts. Lenox 3495.

PARTY returning blue envelope containing jewelry and papers taken from my office today by mistake will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. Robt. K. Story, 150 Nassau St.

PEACOCK PIN set in gold containing numerous stones, small rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, the rubies predominating, some stones missing; liberal reward offered. Box 397 Times, 2 Rector St.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Municipal Building subway station, black leather card case marked Ida "Gunnarson," containing sum money, ring, pin, picture of police officer. Notify I. Gunnarson, 431 45th St., Brooklyn.

Found.

FOUND—Gentleman's gold watch. Owner can secure by proving ownership. G 147 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

FOUND—White Highland terrier. Address MacLaren, 94 Maple Av., Hastings-on-Hudson.

LIBERAL REWARD—Male white poodle, 60 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 3. Telephone Audubon 9240.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

COOK'S
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne
A Toast to "Her"
To her purity in this epitome of purity
To her bright eyes in the glint in this glass
To her sweet smile in this product of smiling nature
To her fine soul in this essence of grape souls
To her firm loyalty in this loyal American Wine—
Cook's Imperial Extra Dry
Sold Everywhere—Served Everywhere.
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In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The strange drama unfolding before our eyes in Russia recorded each month in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, and the February issue gives the official story of the Brest-Litovsk parleys for a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers. The terrors of life in Russia under Bolshevist rule are depicted by Ludovic Naudeau, a Frenchman living in Petrograd, and the full story of the fall of Kerensky is told for the first time in an American periodical. Published by The New York Times, 25c. a copy; $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. On stands now.—Advt.

LABOR FEDERATION TO BAR PACIFISTS

Council Rules Workers Must Quit United Hebrew Trades or National Body.

FIGHT ON ANTI-WAR FACTION

Foes of Gompers Seen in New Attempt to Form Rival Organization with Socialistic Leaders.

The Executive Council of the Federation of Labor has ruled that labor unions belonging to the United Hebrew Trades must leave that organization or the Federation of Labor, it was announced yesterday. Within a few days the International Union will receive a letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, calling on them to instruct their locals to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades, which has 175,000 members.

This order by the federation is the outcome of a fight of long standing between conservative and radical labor groups, which in the last nine months has become more or less of a fight between pro-war and anti-war labor factions. It is not expected that all the labor unions affiliated with both the federation and the United Hebrew Trades will stick with the federation, and the result of the fight was forecast yesterday as the formation of a new radical labor organization in this country with aspirations to become a rival of the Federation of Labor.

It is charged by officials of the federation that the leaders of the anti-federation movement are "Bolsheviki" and that their object is to appeal to the radical elements in America to join a strongly socialistic labor organization. It is their attitude that the federation will be well rid of the radical faction which has never been in sympathy with conservative labor leadership as exemplified by Mr. Gompers. They estimate that the "Bolshevist" organization, which is largely directed by Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan and Sidney Hillquit, they say, will be able to muster a strength of 100,000 against which the federation will have 400,000 members in New York City.

Has Many Garment Workers.

The labor element which the federation is determined to get aligned where it belongs is composed almost entirely of the radical factions of the east side, the largest membership being garment workers.

There has existed for thirty years the United Hebrew Trades, which has been a strong factor in organizing immigrants and fathering their labor interests. In the growth of the American labor movement, some of the unions affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades became members of the federation; others stayed out. At the present time, of the 175,000 members of the United Hebrew Trades perhaps 125,000 belong as well to the Federation of Labor.

The Amalgamated, under its radical leadership, fast assumed large powers in the east side politics, and although it did not become a part of the United Hebrew Trades, came to exercise through its officials and Mr. Cahan a domination over the United Hebrew Trades.

Now, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, with a membership of 60,000, workers on women's clothes, belong to the American Federation of Labor and to the United Hebrew Trades. The leaders of this organization are only lackadaisical in their allegiance to the A. F. of L.

The situation was that the federation unions in the United Hebrew Trades were more under the influence of the socialistic Amalgamated than under the influence of the federation when the federation held its 1917 convention at Buffalo. There it was voted that unless the United Hebrew Trades admitted all federation bodies and agreed to abide by the orders of the federation, there must be a split.

Obedience to this mandate meant that the United Hebrew Trades must take in the United Garment Workers, a federation body, which would perhaps destroy the influence of the radical leaders over the United Hebrew Trades. The United Hebrew Trades had until Feb. 11 to act. On Feb. 6 the organization met, and made a show of obeying the federation ultimatum by deciding that it would not seat any body not affiliated with the federation. But it neglected to admit the United Garment Workers, and thus begged the whole question.

Following the meeting of the Executive Council of Feb. 11, at which Mr. Gompers reported that the terms of the federation had not been met, one further conference was held in the hope of making peace. This failed, and yesterday's announcement followed:

Doubt the International.

When the international unions receive the official notification of Mr. Gompers that they must order their unions to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades it is expected that most of them will obey. The Federation expects loyalty from the carpenters, bakers, painters, and a large number of unions. But Federation officials are frank in doubting the International. Benjamin Schlesinger, its President, led the fight at the Feb. 6 meeting of the United Hebrew Trades to refuse to obey the Federation, and it was reported yesterday that Mr. Schlesinger is to become associated with Mr. Cahan's paper in the near future. Robert Maisel, Director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, a Federation organization, said yesterday he expected the International, as such, to secede from the Federation of Labor. This would give the radical element the 50,000 members led by Mr. Schlesinger, and whose counsel is Morris Hillquit, and also the 40,000 membership of the Amalgamated, or a nucleus for their radical labor organization of 100,000 workers.

Now, it is admitted that there is a field for the work of a Jewish labor organization in this city, a field which the United Hebrew Trades has aimed to fill. Therefore, it was said by federation leaders yesterday that the rupture would, in all likelihood, be followed by the organization of a federation Hebrew trades organization which would supply to Jewish unions sticking to the federation the benefits they now get from the United Hebrew Trades.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, made this statement last night:

"The International has always been loyal to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and will continue to be loyal to it. There is nothing in the constitution which empowers Mr. Gompers to order us to withdraw our unions from the United Hebrew Trades. We cannot be coerced by other labor officials."

Mr. Schlesinger intimated that when he received the Federation of Labor orders to instruct the unions under his authority to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades he would not obey it. According to Federation officials this would cause the expulsion of the International.

Broadening of the scope of the loyalty work of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, formed to combat the work of pacifists and anti-American elements in labor circles, was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the organization at its headquarters, 51 Chambers Street. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation, and also President of the Alliance, presided.

Robert Maisel, director of the Alliance, made an extended report covering the first six months of the existence of the Alliance. He said that anti-disloyalty campaigns had been waged in more than 100 cities.

FINDS FALSIFICATION OF GOMPERS MESSAGE

London Socialist and Labor Conference Asks Repudiation of Alleged Strictures.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The session of the Interallied Conference of Socialists and Labor Parties this morning was occupied to the exclusion of all other business with a discussion of alleged misrepresentation of the attitude of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, toward British labor, as outlined in press dispatches from Washington yesterday.

Delegates to the conference generally regarded the press telegrams as a malicious effort to sow discord between the labor elements of the allied powers. The conference, after instructing a special committee to deal with the matter, approved sending a dispatch to Mr. Gompers inviting him to repudiate "the gross falsification of your message, which is apparently part of a campaign of malicious misrepresentation by the enemies of labor."

The text of Mr. Gompers's message was printed in all London newspapers yesterday afternoon and in most of this morning's editions as follows:

"All are advised that any person presuming to represent American labor at your conference is self-constituted and unrepresentative. American labor believes German influences have inspired the London conference, and until this is disproved will avoid the conference."

The latter sentence was not in the text of the message received by Arthur Henderson, former Minister without portfolio in the War Cabinet and leader of the Labor Party, and the conference declared the whole message was obviously an effort to create discord. The correct text of Mr. Gompers's message was made public by Mr. Henderson today, but delegates said that it would be very difficult to counteract the wrong impression created by the widespread publication yesterday of the incorrect version.

The Central News explains the passage referring to German influence interpolated in Mr. Gompers's message by saying that it was added to the dispatch by its New York correspondent. Unfortunately the ticker machine omitted the quotation marks on each side of the passage, and the dispatch ran on as if the whole were Mr. Gompers's message.

Karl Hennig Set Free.

Karl Hennig, son of Paul Hennig, the gyroscope expert who was charged with treason and acquitted last week, was released yesterday from Ellis Island where he had been detained since Sept. 26 last, as an enemy alien. The order for his release came from Attorney General Gregory and was issued upon the recommendation of United States District Attorney Melville J. France of Brooklyn.

SEE NO NONESSENTIALS IN THE NATION'S TRADE

Spokesmen of Industries Discuss Proposed Classification—Plan to Keep Factories Going.

Representative men of the so-called nonessential industries spoke by invitation at a meeting of the New York Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last night at the Engineering Societies Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. They represented among other industries, silk manufacturers, candy makers, and gum manufacturers. The opinion expressed generally was that there was no such thing as a non-essential industry. The one or two who admitted that in the active prosecution of the war some industries might not be considered so necessary as others, were emphatic in asserting that the United States Government should not attempt a classification as had been proposed.

At the conclusion of the discussion it was decided to appoint a committee of engineers and manufacturers to formulate a plan whereby the manufacturers of materials not actually necessary for war purposes may be kept going with some sort of output, so as to serve the interests of the Government and at the same time preserve the stability of trade in America, so that Germany may not have the upper hand when the war ends.

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now members of the Staff of Our School, are preparing men for the Aircraft Industry and coaching men prior to their entering the Army and Navy air service.

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Letters which come to me regularly from our Expeditionary Forces overseas emphasize in glowing terms the Quality of Clemons Uniforms. Unbudging adherence to Quality has made me the Largest Military Tailor in New York.

20-oz. Wool Service Uniform to measure, $30.00
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Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

Naval Uniforms, $30 and $35 to individual measure

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Civilian and Military Tailor
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It works cheaply, too—for 3½ cents an hour—and relieves one of all discomfort of ironing. Standard makes can be had from $5 up

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Time was when the way a merchant's personality got to be known—was through the crowd on the cracker barrel and around the stove at the store.

People dropped in mainly to talk politics or hear the gossip of the neighborhood.

Gradually they came to know the man himself—to trust his judgment and his word. They bought from him in the pleasant certainty that he had told the truth not in words only—but in the whole spirit of the transaction.

But—

Six million people can't sit on the cracker barrel or gather around the stove.

We're living in a big town—among busy people. But we like to feel that every man who comes into the Store is an acquaintance before he comes—and a friend of ours afterward.

So we buy space in the newspapers to talk to our old friends—and to the new comers at the cracker barrel.

A good many thousand active New Yorkers read our advertising at the breakfast table or on the way home at night, quite without thought of buying,

Which is as we would wish it.

So we don't always talk about merchandise, less often still about mere prices (a price parrot never crowded the cracker barrel). But we *do* make acquaintances through the papers; and friendships ripen from them.

Yes—Good Will *does* mean something here;—a Customer is worth more to us than a Sale.

Once in a while, the talk is all in figures. And when that is so, you may be sure that the figures are the best way we know of making friends.

If you are already a business friend of ours (which means—you have bought here) you won't mind this more or less rambling chat.

If just an acquaintance,—won't you come in and be friends?

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